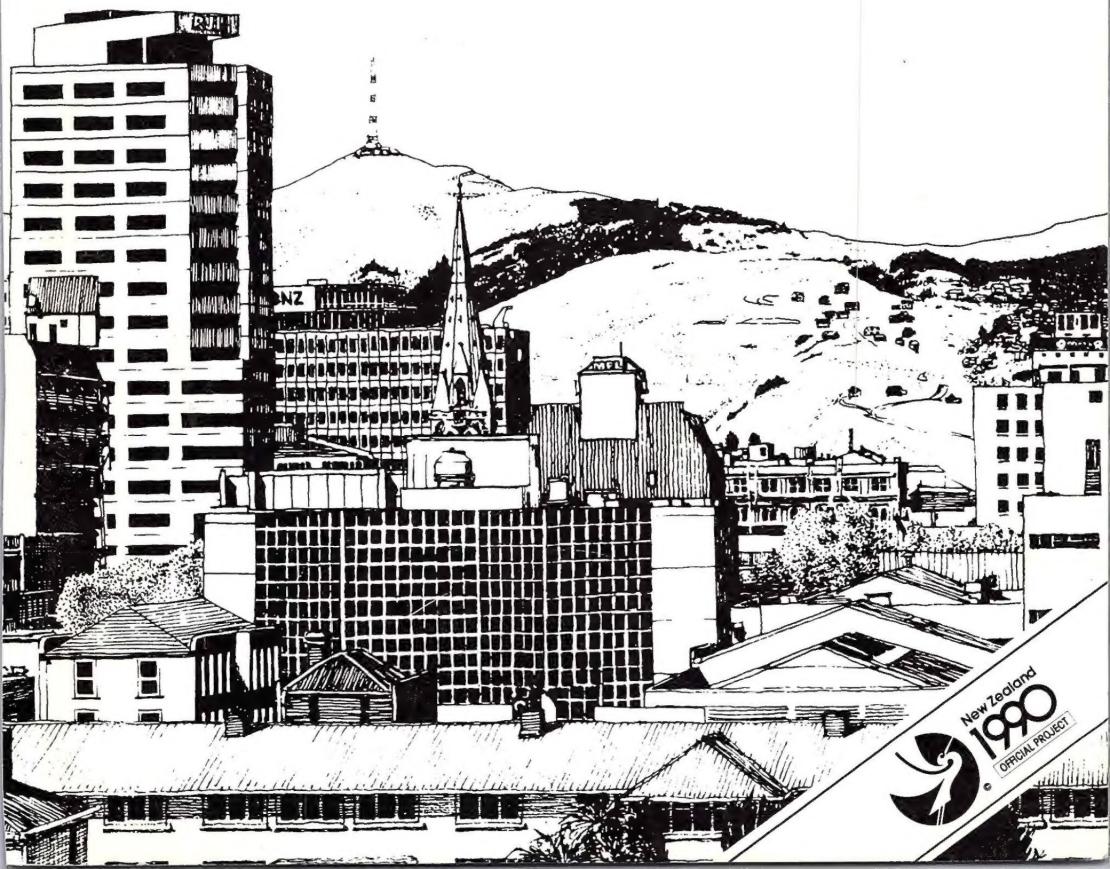


N. Kelly

CHRISTCHURCH CHRONOLOGY

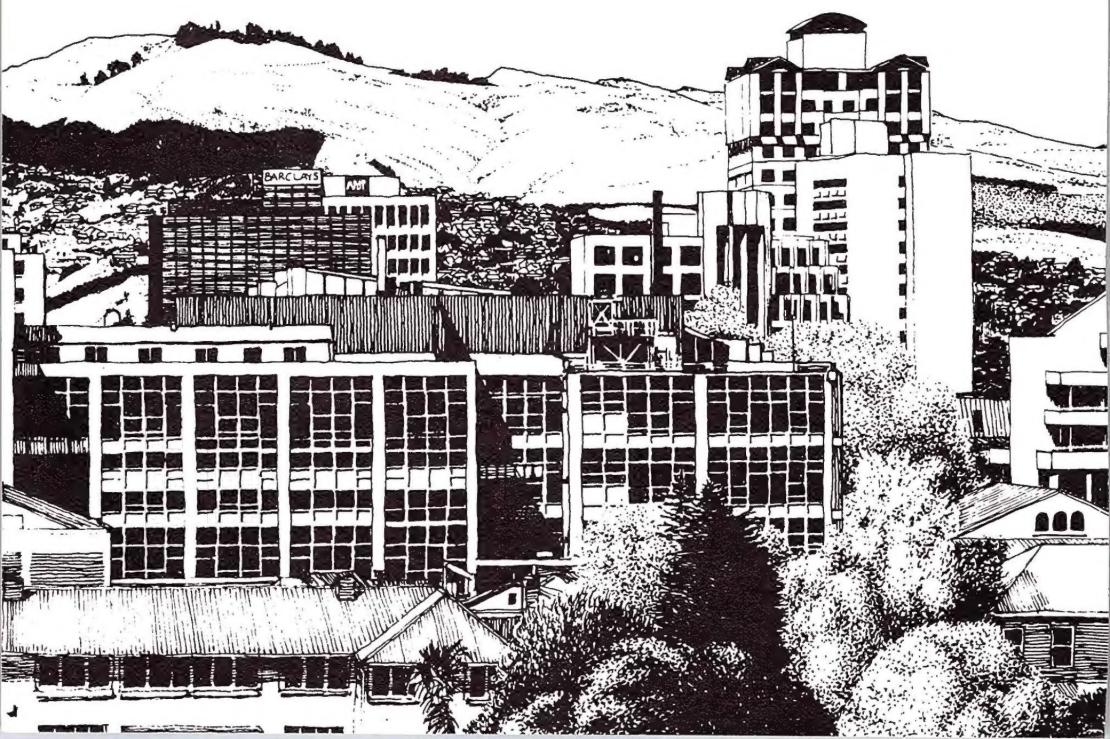
A HISTORY OF SETTLEMENT

CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL



New Zealand
1990
OFFICIAL PROJECT





8850



CHRISTCHURCH CHRONOLOGY

A history of settlement

N. Kenny

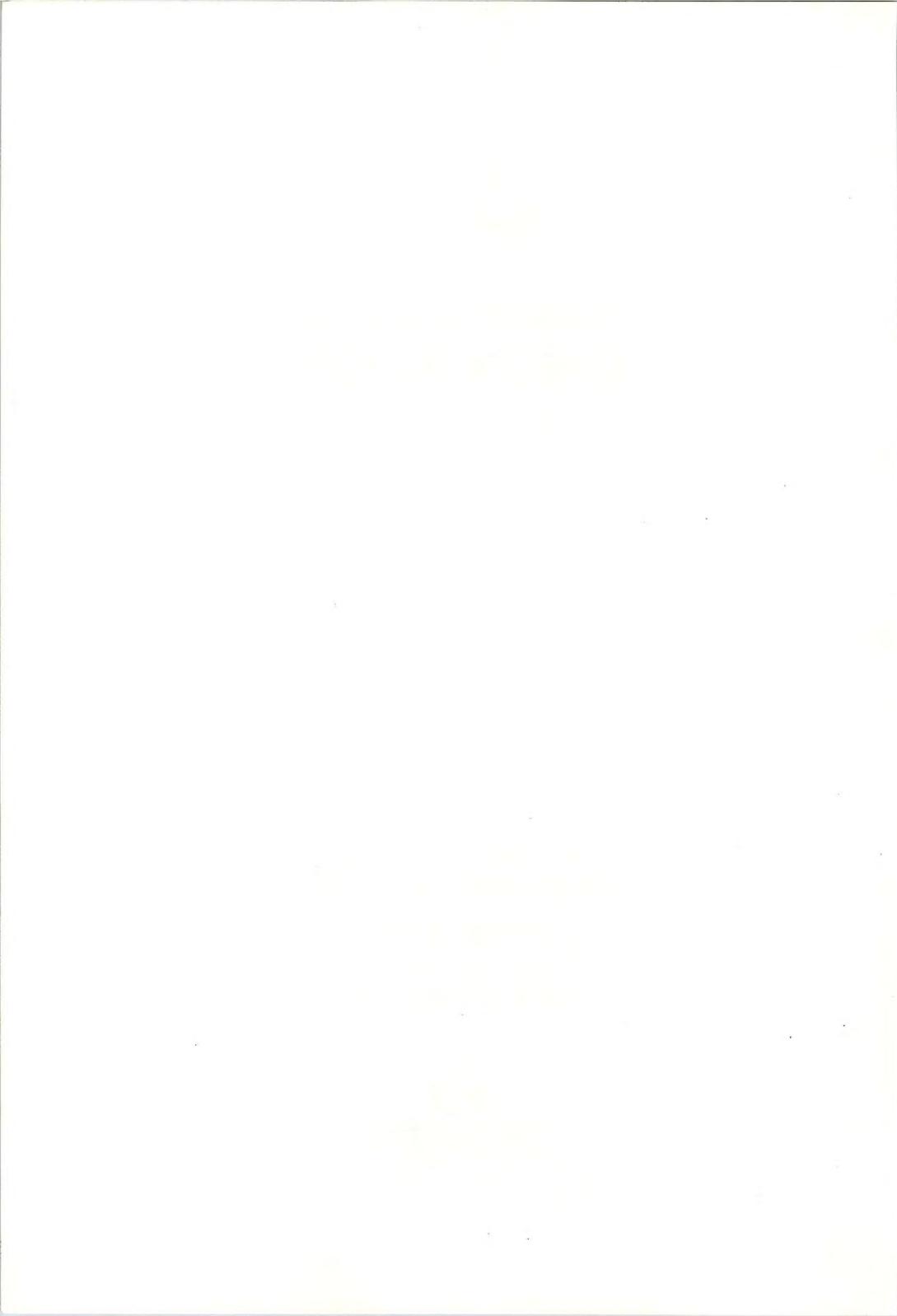
First published October 1983

Second edition September 1990

Copyright © 1990

Planning Policy Unit
Christchurch City Council







CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL

FOREWORD

CHRISTCHURCH CHRONOLOGY was originally prepared in 1983 as a basic resource for internal use in compiling Council publications and reports. It has been updated to 1989 and reprinted as part of the Council's contribution towards observing 1990. It puts into simple form the historical events which have shaped present day metropolitan Christchurch. Some events further afield which have affected this city have also been included. Where known, exact dates are given to enable readers interested in delving further into any topic to go straight to newspaper and magazine sources of the day.

The original chronology was an example of the innovative work of the late John Densem who worked in the Town Planning division of the Council from 1977 to 1984. The assistance given by other officers, by the staff of both the Canterbury Public Library and the Canterbury Museum, and through access to their files, by the "Press" and "Star" newspapers, as well as the former "Lyttelton Times" is greatly acknowledged. Other sources are listed in an appendix.

On reading original drafts, it immediately became apparent to me that this information is too valuable merely to be held on file for occasional use by specialists, and arrangements were made for it to be published in this economical format. The text has been stored on the Council's computer and can readily be corrected and updated. Updating to 1990 has been undertaken by Barbara Flaws and Peter Shapcott.

In spite of our best efforts, there are bound to be errors and omissions, particularly for the middle years of this century which have not so far been fully covered by local historians. Interested readers able to help in improving accuracy are invited to telephone (03) 791-660 extension 8803 or write to:

"Christchurch Chronology"
Planning Policy Unit
Christchurch City Council
PO Box 237
CHRISTCHURCH

You are free to use this material in any way helpful to you, but acknowledgement would be appreciated.

J. H. Gray
CITY MANAGER
September 1990



CHRIST CHURCH CHRONOLOGY:

A history of settlement

1000s

Moa hunting Maoris appear in Canterbury.

1300s

b

Fires, lit by Moa hunters, destroy Canterbury Plains forest. (This process continued until the 1500s. The original vegetation was largely replaced by open tussock grassland, except for isolated patches of bush such as those which survived at Riccarton and Papanui. Erosion denuded the foothills, and the rivers spread across the plains, burying all traces of the forest. See February 1979.)

Early 1500s

Moa hunted out of existence. (Maori tradition records that the Waitaha tribe migrated from the east coast of the North Island to the Pegasus Bay area during this period.)

Late 1500s

Ngati Mamoe invade and settle from the North Island.

1675 (approx.)

Ngai Tahu tribe begins to move down from the North. (This migration continued until about 1830. The discovery of passes over the Southern Alps led to the establishment of a thriving greenstone trade, and the emergence of Kaiapohia [near Kaiapoi] as an important trading centre for West Coast greenstone.)

1700s

Ngai Tahu settlements exist at several places in Canterbury, including Kaiapohia (Kaiapoi), Rapaki, Ripapa Island, Akaroa and Birdlings Flat.

1770

February 16 Captain James Cook in the "Endeavour" sights Banks "Island" (Peninsula).

1796

October 26 Whaling ship "Mermaid" sights Kaikoura Mountains.

1809

(late) Captain Chase in the sealing ship "Pegasus" gives name to Pegasus Bay, and also becomes the first European to enter Lyttelton Harbour.

1815 (approx)

First Europeans land in Canterbury from the sealing ship "Governor Bligh" (Captain John Grono).

1827

March 23 Edward Gibbon Wakefield, (later to be the architect of the Canterbury settlement), tried and imprisoned in England for abduction.

September Captain William Wiseman, on a flax trading voyage in the "Elizabeth", names Port Cooper (now Lyttelton Harbour).

1825-28 (approx.)

Civil war among the Ngai Tahu. Villages destroyed at Ripapa Island, Tai Tapu and Birdlings Flat. (A feud appears to have halved the Maori population in Canterbury, which previously numbered about 5000.)

1830

January 10 "Antarctic" (Captain Morrell) anchors in Lyttelton Harbour (which he names Cook's Harbour).

May First skirmish between the invading North Island Ngati Toa (led by Te Rauparaha) and the Ngai Tahu at Kaiapohia. Te Rauparaha plans revenge after 8 of his chiefs are killed.

October 29 Te Rauparaha charts the "Elizabeth" (under the unscrupulous Captain Stewart) and sails for Akaroa.

November 6 Te Rauparaha's war party massacres the inhabitants of Akaroa and returns to Kapiti Island with captives and a cargo of human flesh.

1831

June/July Barque "Vittoria" visits Lyttelton Harbour and Akaroa, trading muskets and gunpowder for flax.

1832

(early) Ngati Toa under Te Rauparaha capture Kaiapohia Pa. Only 200 of the 1000 Ngai Tahu inhabitants escape the ensuing massacre by the musket-armed attackers.

Fortress on Onawe Peninsula in Akaroa Harbour captured by Te Rauparaha. The defenders are massacred. As a result of these massacres and the earlier civil war, the Maori population in Canterbury is reduced to only about 500 people.

1833

February (approx) The Otago Chief Tairoa mobilises a force of Ngai Tahu. They gather at Lyttelton Harbour, sail north, and defeat the northern tribes near the site of Blenheim. (This skirmishing continued for several years.)

1835

First whaling ships operate from Lyttelton Harbour.

1836

At least 11 whaling ships operating around Banks Peninsula, including the brig "Bee" (Captain George Hempleman.)

1837

March 19 First permanent shore whaling station set up at Peraki Bay, Banks Peninsula, by Captain George Hempleman. (Hempleman and his wife were New Zealand's first German settlers.)

1838

June 8 First French warship, the corvette "Heroine" (Captain J.B. Cecille) arrives in Akaroa.

1839

November 10 Captain William B. Rhodes lands 50 cattle at Akaroa.

1840

European population of Banks Peninsula approximately 80, mostly at whaling stations.

February 15 Chiefs Tairoa, Tuwhawaiki and Karetai "sell the South Island" to John Jones and W.C. Wentworth for £500.

April 12 "Sarah and Elizabeth" lands Herriot, McGillivray, Ellis, Shaw (and wife) and McKinnon (with his wife and child) who try to establish a farm at Riccarton. They are the first European settlers on the plains. (see 1841)

May 28 Major Bunbury on HMS "Herald" visits Akaroa collecting signatures of Maori chiefs for the Treaty of Waitangi.

August 9 Captain Langlois in the "Compte de Paris" arrives in Pigeon Bay with 63 French settlers.

August 10 Captain Owen Stanley in HMS "Britomart" dashes to Akaroa and raises the British flag to proclaim sovereignty over the South Island.

August 19 French settlers land at Akaroa.

1841

January First plains settlers (Herriot and party) abandon attempts to farm near the site of Hagley Park.

August Survey ship under Captain E. Daniell sails into the Estuary and up a river (probably the Heathcote).

1842

June 15 William Deans leaves Wellington to look for suitable farmland in the South Island.

1843

February 11 Deans, Gebbie and Manson families sail from Wellington on the "Richmond" to settle at Riccarton.

April Captain Francis Sinclair and Ebenezer Hay and family settle at Pigeon Bay, Banks Peninsula.

June 17	John Deans lands sheep, cattle and horses at Lyttelton.
December 8	Greenwood brothers (James and Joseph) settle at Purau, Lyttelton Harbour.

1844

January 7	First European child (Jeannie Manson) born at Riccarton.
April 5	Frederick Tuckett and a party including surveyors, land at Lyttelton from the "Deborah" looking for a suitable site for a Scottish settlement in the South Island.(They subsequently got lost in the swamps, so it is not surprising that their eventual choice was Otago, not Canterbury.)

1845

May	Gebbie and Manson families establish their own farms. William Tod and family settle with Deans.
-----	---

1846

June 27	Canterbury's first armed robbery - 3 men hold up and ransack the Greenwood brothers' farm at Purau.
(no date)	Deans brothers plant Canterbury's first exotic tree (a pear, which is still bearing fruit today).

1847

November	Meeting between Edward Gibbon Wakefield and John Robert Godley in England. (This meeting led to the first plan for the Canterbury settlement.)
----------	--

1848

March 21	Canterbury Association formed in London.
March 27	Canterbury Association decides to buy land from the New Zealand Company.
June 12	"Kemp's Deed" signed by Ngai Tahu giving the New Zealand Company control of land from Kaiapoi to Otago.
December 15	Captain Joseph Thomas, William Fox, and surveyors Cass and Torlesse arrive at the site of Lyttelton in the "Fly". Thomas names the harbour "Port Victoria". (He and his party had been sent by the Canterbury Association to choose a site for the new colony and make the necessary preparations for the arrival of settlers in 1850.)

1849

European population about 1000, mostly on Banks Peninsula.

March Marine surveys of the coast, Estuary and harbour by HMS "Acheron".

April 20 Captain Thomas (in a letter to Sir George Grey) reveals that he has chosen the present site of Christchurch for the new settlement (in spite of the fact that both the Nelson and Otago colonists had rejected it in 1841 and 1844 respectively).

June 30 Canterbury's first "industrial action" - Maori road workers in Evans Pass (constructing a road across the Port Hills) go on strike as a reaction to verbal abuse and dismissals.

June 30 New Zealand Company buys the remaining French interests at Akaroa from the Nanto-Bordelaise Company.

August 12 Surveyor Edward Jollie arrives to join Thomas.

November 13 Royal Charter granted for the incorporation of the Canterbury Association.

December 12 New Zealand Company agrees to reserve two and a half million acres as a site for the Canterbury settlement.

December Major Alfred Hornbrook's grog shop (dignified by the name "Mitre Hotel") operating in Lyttelton. (This was Canterbury's first pub, and possibly the first commercial enterprise in the province.)

1850

March 18 Jollie completes survey and plan of Christchurch.

April 12 John Robert Godley, first leader of the Canterbury Association settlers, arrives with his wife in Lyttelton on "Lady Nugent". He quarrels with Thomas, and departs for Wellington, not returning until November 28. (It appears that he had no intention of settling permanently in the new colony.)

April 25 Canterbury Association settlers meet in London.

April 40 settlers en route to Auckland on the "Monarch" decide to remain at Akaroa.

June 15 Canterbury's first European wedding - marriage of architect Samuel Farr.

September 7 First Canterbury Association settlers sail from Plymouth, England on the "Charlotte Jane", "Randolph" and "Cressy".

September 8 "Sir George Seymour" leaves Plymouth with settlers.

December 16 "Charlotte Jane" and "Randolph" arrive at Lyttelton.

December 17	"Sir George Seymour" arrives.
December 27	"Cressy" arrives. (These 4 ships brought a total of 773 settlers. Although Cantabrians like to commemorate these "first four ships", there were actually 8 chartered vessels which brought 1500 Canterbury Association settlers in the first few months. By the following December, 19 ships had brought over 3000 settlers.)
December	Anderson's Forge established - the first industry in Canterbury. (The business became Andersons Foundry.)

1851

January 6	The first school (which became Christ's College) opens in Lyttelton.
January 11	First copy of the "Lyttelton Times" (edited by J.E. Fitzgerald).
January 28	Fire destroys a large part of Riccarton (Deans) Bush.
January 18	First bank (Union Bank of Australia) opens at Lyttelton.
February	First Avon bridge built - a footbridge at Worcester Street. (It was destroyed in the 1868 flood.)
February 7	"Castle Eden" arrives with settlers. (There had been trouble on the voyage, and her crew was arrested and imprisoned for mutiny.)
February 11	Land Office opens in Christchurch on the site now occupied by the Chamber of Commerce building.
March 1	"Isabella Hercus" arrives with settlers.
April 16	First sale of Christchurch town sections.
May 3	George Gould opens shop in Christchurch. (The business eventually became part of Pyne Gould Guinness and Co.)
May	Ferrymead ferry service begins.
June 21	Road from Christchurch to Riccarton completed.
June 21	Christchurch Cricket Club formed.
June 9	"Steadfast" arrives with settlers.
June	"Duke of Bronte" arrives with settlers.
June 22	Pioneers Edward and Henry Ward drowned in Lyttelton Harbour. (A brother, Crosbie Ward, later became the city's best known satirical poet.)
July 20	First church in Christchurch opened - later dedicated as St Michael and All Angels in 1859

July 23	Pioneer William Deans among 28 lost in the wreck of the "Maria" in Cook Strait. (Godley had tried to deprive the Deans and Hay families of their farms because he wanted only Anglicans to own land in the new settlement. The Deans brothers had sold sheep to pay the legal costs of fighting Godley's high handed action, and William Deans was travelling to Sydney to buy replacement stock.)
July 27	Storm wrecks 6 ships in Lyttelton Harbour.
September 13	Meeting held to discuss the establishment of a Jockey Club.
September 27	First Avon drowning reported. (The victim was drunk. The river claimed 105 lives in the first 50 years of settlement. A high proportion of the victims were drunk.)
October	"Canterbury" arrives with settlers.
November 15	White Hart Hotel (possibly the city's first) in operation.
December 16	Anniversary celebrations in Hagley Park. First organised sport, including horse races, athletics and a cricket match.

1852

January	First bees introduced into Canterbury (from Nelson).
(early)	Australian gold rush lures prospectors from Canterbury. (The exodus of young men caused a labour shortage which was to hinder the new settlement for three years.)
March	First Papanui bridge (now Victoria Bridge) built.
April 26	Christ's College moves from Lyttelton to Christchurch.
June	New Zealand Constitution Act provides for provincial self government. (As a result, the Canterbury Association resolved to cease as from September 30.)
July 16	Choral classes begin in Lyttelton.
August	Rabbits introduced on the "Samarang" to Lyttelton.
November 6	First Canterbury sitting of the Supreme Court at Lyttelton.
December 16	Anniversary celebrations include the first horticultural exhibition.
December	Godley returns to England.

1853

February 21	Inwoods flour mill in operation in Straven Road.
-------------	--

February 28	Provincial boundary defined by proclamation. Westland (then called West Canterbury) included as part of Canterbury.
July 18	First meeting of the Christchurch Horticultural, Agricultural and Botanical Society.
July 20	J.E. Fitzgerald elected first Superintendent of the Province of Canterbury.
September 14	"Ann" arrives in Lyttelton, the first steamship to visit the port.
September 27	First meeting of the Provincial Council.
(no date)	Christ's College pupils play a form of rugby, the first in New Zealand.

1854

March 19	Commission appointed to report on road, sea and railway access between Lyttelton and Christchurch.
June 23	Pioneer John Deans dies at Riccarton. (The preservation of Deans Bush was one of his dying wishes.)
December 2	Canterbury Jockey Club formed (the first in New Zealand).

1855

March 15	Sheepstealer James McKenzie arrested and imprisoned at Lyttelton. (He subsequently escaped and was recaptured several times, and was conditionally pardoned on January 11, 1856.)
March 31	Weld and Clifford pioneer the inland stock route to Marlborough.
April 17	Formation of the Canterbury Local Steam Navigation Co.
April 25	Coal from the Malvern Hills on sale in Christchurch at £5-10s a ton.
October	Provincial Council decides to sell the Christchurch town reserves to help its ailing finances. (Contrary to popular belief, the reserves were never intended as a "green belt", but were to be kept in reserve until sections in the central area were sold.)
(no date)	Hagley Park declared by provincial ordinance. (It appears to have been planned by Captain Thomas at the request of the Deans brothers to create a barrier between the Deans' farm and the new city.)

1856

March 15	Christchurch Club formed.
----------	---------------------------

March 27	First wool cargo shipped to London from Lyttelton (via Auckland).
July 31	By Royal Charter, Christchurch becomes New Zealand's first city.
March 6	Riccarton race course established.
(no date)	Riccarton House built.

1857

February 8	St Andrews Presbyterian Church opens.
March 17	First vehicle crosses the Port Hills - a spring cart pulled by bullocks negotiates the Bridle Path.
June 19	Complaints reported that the Avon and Heathcote Rivers are becoming clogged with watercress. Provincial Council approves £1500 for clearance. (Watercress appears to have been introduced by the ship "Compte de Paris" to Akaroa in 1841, and from there to the Avon by William Deans in 1850.)
July 23	First dramatic presentation in Canterbury. (Mrs Foley in "The Loan of a Lover" and "Betsy Baker" at the Lyttelton Town Hall.)
August 24	Evans Pass road over the Port Hills opens.
August	First daily post, Christchurch to Lyttelton, begins.
October 1	First Christchurch Town Hall opens. (This privately owned hall was built on a site in High Street which was later occupied by Stranges Department Store and then by Butterfields.)
October 30	Tunnel advocate William Sefton Moorhouse elected as the province's second Superintendent. (He resigned in 1863 because of personal financial mismanagement, but later served a second term of office from 1866 to 1868.)
November 26	Opening of the first building (long since demolished) on the present Christ's College site. (The school's original planned site was in Cathedral Square, but the land had been exchanged for the present Hagley Park site to allow room for expansion.)
(no date)	First circus, Foley's Victorian (or Royal American) Circus performs in High Street site. (Foley was the some-time husband of Mrs Foley the actress. See July.)
	Last of Papanui Bush felled.
	New Zealand's first reaping machine imported to Riccarton.

1858

April 24 Contract let for fortnightly mail service between Christchurch and Timaru.

May 4 Last of the town reserves sold.

(no date) First brewery in operation.

1859

April 7 Canterbury Rifles organised - the first military force in the Province (formed as a result of the Taranaki land wars)

May 26 Public Library begins as the Mechanics Institute in Town Hall.

August 19 Chamber of Commerce established in Lyttelton.

December Canterbury Municipal Ordinance passed. (However, it failed to receive the assent of the Governor of New Zealand. A revised ordinance succeeded in March 1861.)

1860

January 27 Writer Samuel Butler arrives at Lyttelton on "Roman Emperor". (He is best remembered for the novel "Erewhon", published after his return to England several years later.)

November Volunteer Fire Brigade formed.

December First town clock and tower arrives—in 147 packages. (The clock and iron tower, commissioned by the Provincial Government, was not erected as originally planned. Presented to the City in 1876, it was eventually placed at the corner of High and Manchester Streets in 1897 for Queen Victoria's jubilee. In 1930, it was moved to its present site in Victoria Street.)

(no date) Canterbury Musical Society formed. (After several changes of name, it became the Royal Christchurch Musical Society in 1920. It is the oldest continually operating choral group in New Zealand.)

1861

May 20 Gold discovered in Gabriels Gully, Otago. (As with other discoveries, the ensuing gold rush depleted the city of its more adventurous young men.)

May 23 Fire destroys brewery and shops in Cashel Street.

May 25 "Christchurch Press" appears. (The first editor was ex-Superintendent James Fitzgerald, a bitter opponent of the

proposed Lyttelton-Christchurch railway tunnel. He and supporters began the paper to air their views.)

July 17 Work begins on the railway to Lyttelton. (Preliminary work on the tunnel had begun in January 1860, but the original contractors had withdrawn in November.)

October 17 Christchurch Club building opens. (Designed by B.W. Mountfort and Isaac Luck, it was probably New Zealand's first club.)

December Provincial Superintendent petitioned by 227 householders to proclaim a municipal district.

(no date) New Zealand's first rowing club formed. (It became the Canterbury Rowing Club in 1862.)

Canterbury (or "New") Music Hall opens. (Built by the Musical Society, it was soon nicknamed "the Barn". The site was in Gloucester Street, opposite the present Theatre Royal.)

1862

City's population approximately 2000

January 1 New Zealand's first rowing regatta held on Lyttelton Harbour.

March 3 First meeting of the Christchurch Municipal Council (which became the Christchurch City Council in November.) John Hall elected Chairman, G. Gordon first Town Clerk.

June 1 Hospital opens on site in Hagley Park. (But only after the first vigorous "Hands off Hagley" protests by irate citizens.)

June 9 Municipal Council approves first street lighting (62 kerosene lamps).

July 1 New Zealand's first telegraph in operation between Christchurch and Lyttelton.

July New Zealand's first professional boxing contest held on the banks of the Waimakariri River near Kaiapoi. (Police with drawn pistols tried to stop the illegal contest, but were overwhelmed by the crowd of over 600. Subsequent legal proceedings were quietly withdrawn when it was found that the Crown Solicitor and several magistrates had been among the spectators.)

(no date) Artesian water discovered. (Water found during the tunnel excavation had indicated that artesian water was likely to exist below Christchurch.)

1863

February 10 First sitting of the Court of Appeal.

March 5 Samuel Bealey elected third Superintendent of Canterbury.

March 31	21 Canterbury military volunteers sail north on "Phoebe" for duty in the Waikato land wars.
May 5	Christchurch Gas Company formed.
June 23	First cab stand in City, on the corner of Colombo and High Streets.
July 9	Civic tree planting begins. (Part of the day's planting was a commemorative tree, generally regarded as the beginning of the Botanic Gardens.)
September 7	City's first murder trial. G. Lumley convicted.
October 22	First Agricultural and Pastoral Association show in showgrounds (which is now Sydenham Park). (An "unofficial" show had been held in October, 1862.)
October 26	Chamber of Commerce transfers from Lyttelton.
November 10	First Cobb & Co. coach to Timaru.
November	Provincial Government commission tables critical and far-reaching education report. (This report led directly to the opening of the first public schools in the following year.)
December 1	Opening of the Ferrymead to Moorhouse Avenue railway, New Zealand's first public steam railway. (The gauge was 5ft 3ins.)
December 26	Opening of the Royal Princess Theatre, the city's first true theatre. (It had been the Canterbury Music Hall, see 1861.)
December	First patients at Sunnyside Hospital.
(no date)	Total Abstinence Society formed - the beginning of the New Zealand temperance movement. (The City's crime and drink problem was one of the worst in New Zealand during these years.)
	Aulsebrooks biscuit factory established.
	"Brother's Pride" arrives at Lyttelton with 44 fever deaths during the voyage - the worst ever of any ship to Canterbury. (The hapless survivors were quarantined under very primitive conditions at Camp Bay.)

1864

February 8	George Parr's "All England" cricket team defeats a Canterbury side.
February 10	First Council artesian well drilled at the corner of Tuam and High Streets. (It gushed to a height of 3 or 4 metres above ground level.)

March 17	Arthur's Pass crossed by Arthur (later Sir Arthur) Dudley Dobson. (He became the Christchurch City Surveyor in 1901.)
March 21	New Zealand's first hansom cab arrives in City.
April 18	First Ferrymead (swing) bridge opens.
April 25	Canterbury Horticultural and Acclimatisation Society formed. (This group introduced many animals, birds and fish to Canterbury, and helped to establish the Government Gardens, which eventually became the Botanic Gardens.)
June 4	Serious fire in Colombo Street destroys buildings between Hereford and Cashel Streets.
August	City Council's "Committee on Swans" decides to import black swans to try and control the watercress in the Avon. (The swans, duly introduced, departed almost at once for distant lagoons and marshes.)
September 16	Opening of second Town Hall, built of stone next to the first hall in High Street.
September 28	Re-built Victoria Bridge opens. (It is probably the country's first iron and stone bridge.)
October 7	Opening of a 12 night season of Lyster's Royal Italian and English Opera Company. (The opera was "Lucia di Lammermoor.)
December 16	Foundation stone laid for Christchurch Cathedral. (The weather was atrocious.)
December 24	First gas street lights.
December 25	Durham Street Methodist Church opens - the City's first stone church.
December	Census population of Christchurch City (excluding Lyttelton) 6,438.

1865

January 24	Steam fire engine arrives, (the first in New Zealand) and is named "Extinguisher".
February	Gold discovery on the West Coast leads to an inevitable exodus of prospectors from Christchurch.
March 1	Godley Head lighthouse in operation.
April 8	First issue of "Punch in Canterbury". (It was modelled on the English magazine, but did not survive for long.)
May 3	First Catholic school opens in a small cottage in Lichfield Street.

May 21 First news telegram sent over the new line from Bluff to Christchurch.

July 1 Severe thunderstorm. Man killed by lightning at Avonside.

July 1 Lyttelton Harbour breakwaters begun.

September 19 South Island Separation Bill defeated in Parliament by 31 votes to 17.

November 21 Provincial Council buildings in Durham Street completed. (The complex of buildings was architect B.W. Mountfort's masterpiece. He had survived a professional disaster soon after arrival in New Zealand when his first building, a church in Lyttelton, had proved structurally unsound and had to be demolished.)

November 30 Canterbury Medical Association formed (the first in New Zealand).

(no date) Railway to the west and south begins.

First public swimming pool opens at Kohler's Pleasure Grounds (now the site of Hagley High School).

P. and D. Duncan's engineering works established.

1866

The city has 56 hotels to cater for the thirsty population of approximately 6500.

February 6 Telegraph to the West Coast (Hokitika) opens.

March 20 First Cobb & Co. coaches to the West Coast.

March 23 Road to the West Coast officially opens.

April City Council virtually bankrupt because of a ratepayers protest led by William Wynn-Williams. (Street lights were turned off, Council workers dismissed and night soil collection cancelled.)

May 21 City Council abandons the vital city drainage scheme because of its financial state. (A huge shipment of pipes which had just arrived from England had to be sold off. This guaranteed Christchurch's reputation as New Zealand's most polluted and unhealthy city for another 20 years. It is interesting to compare the transport cost of these pipes from Glasgow to Lyttelton - £882 - with the cost from Lyttelton by lighter and cart to Christchurch - £ 400!)

May 28 George Dobson (brother of Arthur Dudley Dobson) murdered by the Burgess and Kelly gang in the Southern Alps. (The gang mistook him for a gold courier.)

May 30	Moorhouse elected as Provincial Superintendent - his second term of office.
June 4	Refurbished Royal Princess Theatre re-opens as the first Theatre Royal.
August 16	Cook Strait cable service links North and South Islands.
October 13	Railway south open to Rolleston.
November 6	Serious fire on the north-east corner of Armagh and Colombo Streets.
December 2	Moa bones discovered at Glenmark. (The international sale and exchange of these helped Haast, the Canterbury Museum's first Director, to finance the new museum.)
(no date)	Christchurch and Nelson chess clubs compete by telegraph, one of the first uses of this method in the world.

1867

January 1	Roller skating rink opens. (Proprietor Richard Kohler had previously operated Kohler's Pleasure Grounds.)
January 10	European birds introduced on "Matoaka" to Lyttelton. Species include pheasants, partridges, blackbirds, thrushes, linnets, skylarks, chaffinches, and starlings. (The destruction of native insect eating birds by hunting and fire had caused disastrous crop infestations in Canterbury.)
April 16	First traction engine imported into Canterbury by the Provincial Government. (It was hoped to pull "road trains" of grain shipments, but trials were a failure.)
July	Fire prevention ordinance specifies building materials for central city developments.
July 30	"Great Canterbury snowstorm" begins. (Although no accurate records are available, this may have been heavier than the record 1945 fall. Over 500,000 sheep and cattle died in Canterbury and Otago.)
August 6	Unveiling of the Godley statue in Cathedral Square New Zealand's first public statue. (However, the statue's inscription acclaiming him "founder of Canterbury" is possibly over generous. Wakefield should at least share the title.)
September 21	Trout introduced from Tasmania. (The ova were reared in special covered ponds built in Hagley Park next to the hospital. Salmon were introduced a year later.)
December 3	Canterbury Museum (New Zealand's first) opened to public in an upstairs room in the Canterbury Provincial Government Buildings. The collection had been assembled by Julius (later Sir Julius) Von Haast. See 1872

December 9 Lyttelton railway tunnel opens, the first in the world to be drilled through a volcano rim. It was New Zealand's first tunnel, and at the time was described as one of the longest in the world, yet had been planned and financed by this tiny colonial settlement whose population was just over 9000, (6,647 in Christchurch and 2,510 in Lyttelton.)

1868

February 4-5 Severe storm and gales. Several ships wrecked, floods throughout Canterbury. Waimakariri River overflows into the Avon causing serious flooding. Water flows a metre deep in Market Square (now Victoria Square).

May 14 "Lyttelton Times" publishes evening paper, the "Star".

May 22 William Rolleston becomes the fourth (and last) Superintendent of Canterbury. (The 4 superintendents have been remembered in the names of the city's "four avenues", previously called the Town Belts.)

June 10 William Wilson elected first Mayor of Christchurch.

August 16 Tsunami ("tidal wave") in Lyttelton Harbour. (Part of the harbour bottom was laid bare, then a wave swept in, damaging the "Novelty".)

(no date) Fire sweeps across the Port Hills. (It took 2 weeks to burn out.)

1869

April 22 Visit of the Duke of Edinburgh (New Zealand's first royal visitor).

June 9 Earthquake damages many buildings including the stone (second) Town Hall.

June 28 Velocipede ("boneshaker") bicycle (probably New Zealand's first) tried out on City streets by its maker, coachbuilder Henry Wagstaff.

December 16 Anniversary celebrated by the first "boneshaker" bicycle race - from Latimer Square to the railway station and back.

1870

February 8 Opening of Christchurch's first art exhibition.

October 1 Opening of Canterbury Museum building, designed by B.W. Mountfort.

October 24 Disastrous fire (New Zealand's most extensive to that date) destroys the centre of Lyttelton.

December 26	First rowing regatta on the Avon.
December.	National railway gauge chosen as 3ft 6in. (Existing 5ft 3in lines in Canterbury were subsequently re-laid in the new gauge. See 1877.)

1871

January 9	"Park Terrace" murder. (Manservant Simon Cadeno was later hanged for murdering a woman servant and injuring another.)
January 16	Meat preserving works opens.
June 26	Christchurch Volunteer Police enrolled.
December 1	First rose show.

1872

April 27	Railway north open to Kaiapoi.
May 2	New St Michael's Anglican Church opens.
June	City's heaviest frost -14.9 deg C (Still a record)
August 15	Novelist Anthony Trollope visits.
December 16	First Interprovincial Exhibition opens.
(no date)	German, Scandinavian and Polish settlers arrive on the "Friedelburg".
	Museum begins excavations at Moa Bone Point, Redcliffs.

1873

January 27	Christchurch Domains Board constituted.
January	New Zealand Shipping Company registered in Christchurch.
February 19	Anglican synod decides (by a narrow margin) not to sell the present site of Christchurch Cathedral.
March 20	Death of pioneer doctor and photographer Dr.A.C. Barker.
April 2	First and second Town Halls destroyed by fire. (It took 99 years to replace this civic amenity.)
April 19	Christchurch Golf Club formed. (The first course was in Hagley Park. There are now nearly 30 golf courses in and around Christchurch, making it New Zealand's golfing capital.)

December 1 Westland becomes a separate province. (It had already become a separate county on January 1 1868.)

1874

May 30 First rugby match played.

June 2 The "Press" publishes an evening paper, the "Globe" to compete with the "Star". (It became the "Telegraph", then the "Truth", then "Evening News". Publication ceased in May 1917.)

June 15 Canterbury College (University) opens. (A subsequent public protest prevented its proposed buildings from being sited in what are now the Botanic Gardens.)

October 23 Canterbury Club building (designed by Frederick Strouts) inaugurated.

November 18 Addington saleyards open.

1875

January 29 Kaiapoi Woollen Mills founded.

April 30 New library building completed on the corner of Cambridge Terrace and Hereford Street. (Designed by W.B. Armson, the building is now part of the Library Chambers.)

(no date) F.T. Haskins begins record 26 years as Town Clerk.

Typhoid epidemic (which lasted until the following year) causes 152 deaths in City. (Death rates from "Christchurch fever" [typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria] were much higher than the national average throughout this period, but had fallen dramatically by 1882 because of much improved public health measures and the long delayed building of a sewerage system.)

1876

City population approximately 12,000.

January 4 First meeting of the Christchurch Drainage Board.

February 4 Railway south completed to Timaru.

April 6 Birth in Christchurch of Harold Williams. (He was to become one of the world's greatest ever linguists, speaking 28 languages fluently.)

April 13 Visit of tightrope walker Blondin.

November 1 Provincial Government abolished. (The 9 provinces were replaced by 64 counties under the first Counties Act.)

November 4	Second Theatre Royal opens. (Built in only 17 weeks on the same site as the first, the new theatre was claimed to have the largest stage in New Zealand.)
December 23	Lyttelton time-ball station in operation. (Its time signals to shipping were superseded by radio signals in 1934. See also 1978.)
(no date)	Blackheath Place built in Sydenham. (It is the city's only surviving example of English style terrace housing. Terraced houses called "The Bricks" were built in Cambridge Terrace in 1903, but were demolished in 1968 to make way for the new Town Hall.)

1877

January 8	First trial of harvesting machines at Riccarton.
January 17	Council swimming pool in the Avon River opens. (Not one of the Council's better projects - the pool was only a few hundred metres downstream from the hospital's effluent outfall.)
January 18	First meeting of the Lyttelton Harbour Board.
February 23	Lillywhite's "All England" cricket team visits.
May	The Normal School (designed by Samuel Farr, and opened in April 1876) becomes New Zealand's first teachers training college.
June 7	New Canterbury College (University) building opens. (Designed by B.W. Mountfort, the building is now part of the Arts Centre.)
August 11	Canterbury Cricket Council formed.
September 13	Christchurch Girls High School (designed by Thomas Cane) opens on the corner of Hereford Street and Rolleston Avenue. (The school moved to its present Cranmer Square site in 1881. The original school is now part of the Arts Centre.)
October 25	First high pressure water supply system in operation at Lyttleton.
October 29	Sydenham Borough formed.
December 20	70 kilometres (44 miles) of railway line north to Amberley converted from broad to narrow gauge in a single day by 500 men - in time for the opening of the railway station the following day.
December 21	New Christchurch railway station opens.
(no date)	Police duties taken over by Government.

1878

August 4 Severe snowstorm over the South Island.

September 6 Railway to Dunedin officially opens.

(no date) Andrews and Beaven founded.

1879

March 3 First Town Hall design competition. (But building costs were too high and the project was abandoned in March 1882.)

March 25 New Zealand's first telephones in operation in City.

April Pioneer Bicycle Club formed. (It later became the Pioneer Sports Club. A recent gift of \$230,000 from the club assisted the construction of Pioneer Stadium in 1978.)

July 11 Post Office building in Cathedral Square completed.

July 26 Canterbury Rugby Football Association (New Zealand's first) formed.

September 3 Canterbury Industrial Association formed (now the Canterbury Manufacturers Association).

September Permanent sewer construction under way.

December 26 Serious Catholic/Protestant riot in Manchester Street.

1880

March 1 School for the Deaf (now Van Asch College) opens in Sumner. (Director Gerrit van Asch introduced oral teaching methods to New Zealand.)

March 9 First steam trams begin operation from Cathedral Square to the railway station.

April 17 First championship cycle meeting, Hagley Park.

April 17 Inter-city brass band contest (New Zealand's first) and choral competition draws an audience of 2500 to the Drill Hall. (The winner was the Invercargill Garrison Band.)

July 8 Canterbury Society of Arts formed.

July 19 Lincoln College opens - the first agricultural college in the Southern Hemisphere.

July Industrial Exhibition opens.

November 11	Christchurch Amateur Swimming Club formed (the first in New Zealand).
(no date)	Sarah and Alfred Rudkin begin small factory. (It eventually became Lane Walker Rudkin.)

1881

January	First century in first class cricket scored by G. Watson for Canterbury.
May 18	Christchurch Boys High School (designed by W.B. Arsmson) opens in Worcester Street. (The school moved to the present Straven Road site in 1926, and the old building is now part of the Arts Centre.)
September 24	Telephone exchange (the first in New Zealand) begins operation.
October 15	Lancaster Park opens. (This privately owned development was built so that sports clubs could charge admission fees to games.)
November 1	Christchurch Cathedral (still uncompleted) dedicated.
November 24	St Albans Borough formed.
December 5	Earthquake damages Cathedral spire.
December	Canterbury Frozen Meat Company formed.
(no date)	Ceremony in the Provincial Chambers confers degrees on Helen Connon (later Mrs McMillan Brown) and Kate Edger, the first women university graduates in New Zealand. (Edger was the first assistant of Christchurch Girls High School, and Connon was shortly to become headmistress.)
Christchurch	Lawn Tennis Club formed. (Its first courts were in Cranmer Square.)

1882

January 20	First drainage pumping station in operation. (This was the beginning of New Zealand's first sewage farm.)
April 10	Joubert and Twopeney's New Zealand International Exhibition opens in South Hagley Park. (The exhibition, complete with an educated pig and an armless lady drew a total attendance of over 250,000 until it closed on July 15.)
June 8	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals formed in City.
June 19	First trials of electric lighting at Lyttelton wharves.
September 13	Woolston Town Board formed.

October 28 Linwood Town Board formed.
(no date) Antigua Street boatsheds open.

1883

January 3 Graving dock in Lyttelton Harbour officially opens.
January 26 New Zealand Shipping Company begins direct steam service to the United Kingdom.
February 16 Belfast Freezing Works (the first in the Christchurch area) begin operation.
March 20 Sumner Town Board's first meeting.
March 30 Two young boys die of exposure on the Port Hills. (Monuments can still be seen near the Rapaki Track.)
April 8 First shipment of frozen "Canterbury lamb" leaves Lyttelton for the United Kingdom on the "British King".
May Woolston (now Skellerup Woolston) Brass Band formed.
December 7 Second Industrial Exhibition opens.

1884

June 26 New Zealand's first First Aid examinations held in City.
July 24 YMCA building opens on the site of the present Police Station.

1885

April "Russian scare" leads to building of gun emplacements around Lyttelton Harbour.
May 8 Strike in boot factories.
September 2 Public meeting of 25,000 (possibly the country's biggest to that time) in Hagley Park in support of the proposal to build a railway to the West Coast (the Midland Line).
October 10 Life insurance fraud ("The Case of the Severed Hand") at Sumner. (The perpetrator, Arthur Howard, was sentenced to 2 years prison on April 11 the following year.)
December 22 Statue of William Moorhouse unveiled in the Botanic Gardens.
(no date) Bells Baths built at Sumner.

1886

May 14-15 Flooding in city centre.

May 29 First trotting meeting held at Lancaster Park.

November 5 New Zealand Kennel Club inaugurated in Christchurch.

(no date) First New Zealand swimming championships held in City.

1887

January 10 Tramway to New Brighton completed.

February 14 Telephone link to Dunedin opens.

March 24 First City Council offices open. (This building at the corner of Oxford Terrace and Worcester Street was designed by S.Hurst Seager. It was the first public building in Christchurch to break with the prevailing tradition of Gothic, Classic or Venetian style. It is presently tenanted by the Canterbury Promotion Council.)

July 6 Heavy floods. 3 young men drown in the Avon River as a result of a boating mishap.

1888

September 1 Earthquake causes damage throughout City. Cathedral spire badly damaged.

September 29 South Island rugby team plays Lillywhite and Shrewsbury's English team at Lancaster Park.

(no date) Tramway to Sumner completed.

Fort Jervois built on Ripapa Island (as a result of the 1885 "Russian scare").

1889

September 11 Cave and Maori artifacts discovered at Moncks Spur.

December 1 First New Zealand-built locomotive completed at Addington railway workshops.

(no date) Canterbury labour unions form Trades and Labour Council.

1890

March Ernest (later Lord) Rutherford enrolls at Canterbury University. (His later work paved the way for the development of atomic energy, yet he once said "We cannot control atomic energy to an extent which would be of any value commercially and I believe we are not likely ever to be able to do so".)

May 30 Richmond joins City.

June 21 Artist Petrus Van der Velden arrives and settles.

August 16 First inter-provincial soccer match held in Christchurch. (Canterbury beat Wellington 2-0)

August 28 "Great maritime strike" (the first of New Zealand's 3 major waterfront strikes) spreads to Lyttelton.

September 8 Striking watersiders attack and injure scab labour.

(no date) Christchurch team wins first New Zealand polo tournament in Auckland.

1891

January 13 First public display in New Zealand of Edison's phonograph.

January 10 metre Maori canoe dug out of Avon.

March 26 New Zealand's first agricultural conference held in City.

May 11 Sumner Borough formed.

October 29 General Booth of the Salvation Army visits.

December 25 Foundation stone laid for the "Temple of Truth" - (but the sect was a fraud - see 1897.)

(no date) Nursing school established at Christchurch Hospital.

City's first electric lighting in the store of J. Ballantyne and Co.

Visit by writer Rudyard Kipling.

1892

January 25 African explorer H.M. Stanley visits.

(no date) Atlanta Cycling Club (the first women's cycling club) formed.

First New Zealand water polo championships held in City.

1893

February 22 Linwood Borough formed.

July 27 Woolston becomes a Borough.

November 28 Women vote for the first time in parliamentary elections.

(no date) £200,000 bankruptcy (and subsequent criminal proceedings) of solicitor Leonard Harper and Company.

1894

January 18 New Brighton pier opens.

February 15 First New Zealand cricket team defeated by New South Wales at Lancaster Park.

February High pressure water supply system in operation at Sumner.

March 22 First "local option" poll fails to achieve liquor prohibition in Christchurch.

October Decision to build 45 by 10 metre swimming pool at Lancaster Park. (Although the pool was equal to any in New Zealand, and hosted the 1907 Australasian swimming championships, it was never a popular success and was closed down within a few years. See 1985)

December New Zealand Cricket Council formed in City.

December Internationally famous English climber E.A. Fitzgerald makes much publicised preparations in Christchurch to climb Mt Cook but is beaten by 3 young New Zealanders. (Piqued, Fitzgerald refused to set foot on the mountain.)

(no date) Ernest Rutherford transmits New Zealand's first radio waves in his basement laboratory at university.

1895

April 23 Regular Lyttelton - Wellington Cook Strait ferry service inaugurated by "Penguin".

November 17 Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) visits. (He described Christchurch as a town where half the people rode bicycles and the other half were kept busy dodging them.)

(no date) Heavy snowfall kills 350,000 sheep in Canterbury.

Bicycle Band formed.

1896

January 2 Australasian Amateur Athletic and Cycling Championships held at Lancaster Park.

April 13 City hosts the first meeting of the National Council of Women.

November 7 First commercial screening of "Edison's Cinematograph".

(no date) Serious gorse fires in Linwood.

District Nursing Association formed by Nurse Sybilla Maude.

1897

January 14 New Brighton declared a Borough.

June 21 Huge celebrations for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee include the official opening of Victoria Park on the Port Hills, and the transformation of Market (Victoria) Square by the City Council and the newly formed Christchurch Beautifying Association. (The square, once the commercial centre of Christchurch, had contained many early public buildings and services including a prison, immigration barracks, an animal pound and the first post office. See 1903 for change of name.)

September 26 Reading of the Riot Act to an angry crowd of about 6000 in Lichfield Street as a result of religious imposter A.B. Worthington's "Temple of Truth" fraud. (Beginning in 1890, Worthington's sect had built a "grecian temple" in Latimer Square.)

November 4 Night cycle races held at Lancaster Park. (The experiment was not a success - the gas illumination was completely inadequate.)

(no date) Council by-law restricts cyclists to a speed of 8 miles per hour. (The "bicycle boom" was at its peak about this time.)

First Metropolitan Cycle Show held in City.

1898

January 14 "Great Peninsula Fire" destroys much of the bush on Banks Peninsula.

February 9 "Black Wednesday" - Canterbury skies darkened by smoke from Australian bush fires.

February 26 First Australasian swimming championships held in City.

March 20 "Horse fiend" strikes at Halswell. (The "fiend" killed several horses over a period of time, including 2 valuable stallions in 1899.)

(no date) X-ray equipment installed at Christchurch Hospital.

1899

March 11 Railway accident at Rakaia kills 4 and injures 22. (The 2 trains which collided were crowded with Islington freezing workers returning from an excursion. The accident led to dramatic improvements in railway signals, braking systems and safety equipment.)

October 5 First Boer War contingent leaves Lyttelton.

October First car imported to the South Island by Nicholas Oates. (See also 1900)

November 2 Balloonist "Captain" Lorraine lost at sea after an ascent from Lancaster Park.

November 6 Addington Raceway holds inaugural meeting.

1900

September 53 room McLean's mansion completed in Manchester Street - the largest private house ever built in New Zealand. (It was originally called "Holly Lea".)

November 1 Canterbury Jubilee Exhibition opens in the new Canterbury Exhibition Hall, Manchester Street. (see 1924)

(no date) First sealed street (part of Cashel Street) built.

Nicholas Oates (see 1899) receives the City's first motor traffic violation for frightening a horse with his newly imported motor car.

1901

April H.R. Smith begins 23 years as Town Clerk.

June 22-24 Visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. (Later King George V and Queen Mary.)

November 16 Earthquake (most severe at Cheviot) damages Cathedral spire. (Again! After this third incident, the top of the spire was re-built in timber and metal instead of stone.)

November 29 Captain Robert Falcon Scott's first Antarctic expedition arrives at Lyttelton in "Discovery".

1902

March 24 Professor Bickerton sacked from university. (The charismatic and controversial professor of chemistry had been the college's first appointment in 1874. He was ostensibly fired for mismanagement of his department, but was in fact a brilliant teacher whose star pupil was Ernest Rutherford. The real reason for his sacking seems to have been his socialist politics and his outspoken criticism of that venerable institution - marriage. See also 1929.)

June 2 Municipal refuse destructor in operation. (The destructor chimney, by the present site of the MED, was a dominant city landmark for many years.)

July 4 New Zealand Boxing Association formed in City.

November 16 Antarctic relief ship "Morning" arrives at Lyttelton.

(no date) New Zealand Hockey Association formed in City.

Plague hospital (which became Burwood Hospital) built at Bottle Lake.

First national boxing championships held in City.

1903

January 22 Christchurch Tramway Board (now the Christchurch Transport Board) holds its first meeting.

February 20 Singer Madam (later Dame) Nellie Melba gives concert.

April 1 Sydenham, Linwood and St Albans amalgamate with City to form greater Christchurch. Henry F. Wigram becomes Mayor.

May 25 Statue of Queen Victoria unveiled in Market Square, and the area is renamed Victoria Square.

July 18 Heavy snow in Canterbury.

July 25 City Council generates Christchurch's first public electricity from a generator driven by the municipal refuse destructor. (This eventually led to the formation of the Municipal Electricity Department, which was derived from the City Engineer's Department in 1925)

August 17 City abattoir opens at Sockburn.

September 4 Canterbury Automobile Association formed.

November 1 Christchurch to Invercargill rail express service begins.

1904

March 31 New Zealand's first coin-in-the-slot postal franking machine on public trial in Christchurch.

May 16 Motor bus service to Timaru begins.

June 27 Yaldhurst School elects New Zealand's first all-woman school committee.

September 19 Concert by pianist Jan Paderewski. (He later became Prime Minister of Poland.)

November 11 Christchurch Cathedral completed. (Architect George Gilbert Scott)

1905

February 12 Catholic Cathedral (the Basilica) opens. (Designed by F.W. Petre, it is widely regarded as the finest Renaissance building in New Zealand.)

May Royal Exchange building (now the Regent Theatre) opens. (The building boasted the city's first passenger lift.)

June 6 First electric trams in operation. (Unique in Australasia, they had front fenders as a safety feature because of the density of cycle traffic in Christchurch.)

June 24 Railway derailment at Chaney's, near Kaiapoi, kills 2.

July 13 Construction of King Edward barracks begins. (The building was completed in an amazing 25 days. In the absence of a true Town Hall, it was often the venue for large concerts and civic occasions.)

December 16 Christchurch's Bob Deans scores "the try that wasn't" in Wales on the first All Black tour of the United Kingdom. (The All Blacks "lost" only this game 3-0. Deans died of pneumonia in 1908, aged 24.)

December 26 Automobile Association holds a "Great Automobile Gymkhana" at Addington trotting grounds. (30 cars took part, and the programme included New Zealand's first official car race.)

1906

January 21 Hailstorm causes widespread damage.

May 26 Statue of William Rolleston (outside the Canterbury Museum) unveiled.

May Hon. Sir John Hall, first Council Chairman (see 1862) and former Premier of New Zealand, recalled to be Mayor in Exhibition year.

September 1 First Timaru to Christchurch cycle race.

November 1 New Zealand International Exhibition (the biggest in the country to that time) opens in Hagley Park. (Over 1 million people visited the exhibition during the next few months. A branch railway line was built across North Hagley Park to service the exhibition. The attractions included New Zealand's first professional symphony orchestra [conducted by Alfred Hill], and the first Dominion pipe band contest which was won by the Dunedin Highland Pipe Band.)

November 2 Foundation stone laid for the Technical College (now Christchurch Polytechnic).

(no date) South Island Landless Natives Act gives some new reserves to the Ngai Tahu. See 1920, 1989.

City's first state houses built in Sydenham.

1907

February 4 Serious fire on the Port Hills. Victoria Park plantation destroyed.

March 10 Foundation stone laid for the Cashmere sanitorium. (Poet James K. Baxter was an undistinguished employee in the 1940s.)

April 1 Beckenham and Fisherton join City.

May 14 Fire seriously damages the Antigua Street boatsheds.

July First meeting of the Christchurch Fire Board.

December 14 First Plunket Shield cricket match at Lancaster Park. (Auckland defeated Canterbury.)

(no date) McCormacks Bay causeway built. (This was for trams only. It was widened for motor traffic by unemployed labour during the depression of the 1930s. See 1937.)

1908

January 1 Shackleton expedition sails for Antarctica in "Nimrod". (A crowd estimated as high as 50,000 watched the departure - probably the largest in Lyttelton's history.)

February 6 Stranges fire destroys buildings in High, Cashel and Lichfield Streets. (Stranges Department Store was New Zealand's biggest in the early days of this century. The early morning blaze spread to the DIC, Ashby Berghs and the White Hart Hotel. Damage was over 300,000, New Zealand's worst to that date.)

February 25 Theatre Royal opens. (This is the building which exists today, the third to bear the name.)

May 11 Colosseum becomes the city's first picture theatre. (The building was claimed to have the largest wooden span in New Zealand. It had previously been a skating rink, a boot factory and a cab stand. See also 1932.)

May 14 Municipal tepid baths in Manchester Street open. (It was described as "the finest indoor swimming pool in Australasia".)

July 7 Widespread flooding in city and province.

September Christchurch Canal League formed to agitate for the building of a canal and port in the Avon-Heathcote Estuary.

November 28 Work begins on the Summit Road, the first part of Harry Ell's obsessional dream.

(no date) New Zealand's first boy scout patrol organised at Kaiapoi.

1909

February 17 30 metre whale stranded at Okarito. (The skeleton is now on display at the Canterbury Museum.)

February 22 New "Press" building in operation in Cathedral Square. (Designed by J.J. Collins and R.D. Harman, it was the city's first ferro-concrete building.)

March 4 Te Wai Pounamu Maori Girls College established at Ohoka. (The college moved to Christchurch in 1921.)

June 13 Cafe Continental Hotel at Sumner destroyed by fire.

June 21 City's high pressure water supply in operation.

1910

February 21 Visit by Lord Kitchener.

May 19 Halley's Comet visible by telescope in night sky. Prophesies of doom and superstition abounded while the comet was visible.

August 3 Canterbury Croquet Association (New Zealand's first) formed in City.

August 22 Ilam homestead (on the site of the present university staff club) destroyed by fire.

September 12 G.W. Skellerup founds Para Rubber Company, New Zealand's first retail rubber goods business at 175 Manchester Street. (Christchurch soon became the centre of the rubber industry in New Zealand.)

November 26 The ill-fated second Scott expedition leaves Lyttelton on the "Terra Nova", bound for Antarctica. See 1988.

(no date) Government roading incentive (£10,000 per county) causes the dismemberment of Selwyn County from the Waimakariri to Rakaia Rivers, and the formation of 10 new counties - Waimairi, Paparua, Heathcote, Ellesmere, Malvern, Springs, Wairewa, Akaroa, Mt Herbert and Halswell.

1911

April 1 North Linwood added to City.

April 1 Spreydon Borough formed.

July 30 Over 40,000 people brave wet, cold weather to attend the funeral of Mayor T.E. Taylor (whose 6 weeks in office is the shortest on record).

December 23 George Bolt flies a glider from the Port Hills.

1912

January 1-3 Davis Cup final (Australasia v USA) held at Lancaster Park.

January Independent tribunal reports against the Estuary canal and harbour scheme. (This report virtually ended many years of heated discussion and lobbying over this issue, although the idea was not finally laid to rest until the decision was made to build the road tunnel.)

April 3 Lyttelton dredge "Manchester" leaves port for new owners in Sydney. (The ship and her crew disappeared without trace during the voyage.)

May 30 First netball match in City.

October 31 Opening of Queen's Theatre, the city's first purposebuilt picture theatre. (The building is now the M.W. Arcade.)

December 28 First New Zealand croquet championships held in City.

(no date) First free kindergarten (the "Sunbeam Kindergarten") opens in St Albans.

1913

January 1 Riccarton Borough formed.

February 10 News reaches Christchurch of the Scott expedition's fate. (The city's special relationship with the expedition caused deep mourning over the tragedy.)

October 31 National waterfront strike affects Lyttelton.

November 5 "Battle of Featherston Street" in Wellington as strikers try to stop racehorses being shipped to Christchurch.

November 25 700 "specials" (special constables enlisted mainly from farming districts) occupy Lyttelton to allow "free" labour to work the wharves. (In spite of this provocative action, there was no serious violence in Christchurch or Lyttelton throughout the strike.)

(no date) First New Zealand inter-collegiate rowing championships held on the Avon River. (The schools taking part were Christ's College, Christchurch Boys High School, Waitaki Boys High School and Wanganui Collegiate.)

1914

February 6 New evening paper, the "Sun" appears. (This independent paper caused a sensation in the newspaper industry because of its modern style and lavish use of illustrations.)

March 6 First point to point flight in Canterbury by J.W.H. Scotland from Timaru to Christchurch. (In the same year, Scotland had the dubious privilege of becoming the first pilot to crash in New Zealand)

April 3 North Richmond joins City.

August 24 Large patriotic procession boosts war fever.

September 23 First Canterbury contingent sails on "Tahiti" and "Athenic" from Lyttelton for the war in Europe.

November 2 Riccarton (Deans) Bush presented to the city by the Deans family.

1915

February 3 Canterbury Battalion sustains New Zealand's first casualties of W.W.I at Suez Canal.

April 1 First regular supply of electricity from Lake Coleridge received in Christchurch.

April Christchurch pilot, William B.Rhodes-Moorhouse, killed in action in Europe. (He was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross, the first ever to be given to an airman)

May 9 Christchurch tennis star (4 times Wimbledon champion) Captain A.F. Wilding killed in action in Belgium.

May First electric street lights in operation.

July 17 First Canterbury wounded from the war return to Lyttelton on the "Willochra".

December 20-21 Canterbury Battalion among the last to leave Gallipoli. (The battalion suffered 385 dead during the campaign.)

(no date) Worker's Educational Association (WEA) formed in City - the first in New Zealand.

1916

February 23 Red Cross Society (N.Z. Branch) and the Central Council of the Order of St John hold their first meeting in Christchurch.

September 20 Canterbury Aviation Company founded by Henry (later Sir Henry) Wigram.

October 2 Opawa joins City.

1917

February 9 Scott statue (sculpted by his widow) unveiled opposite the (then) Municipal Offices in Oxford Terrace.

March 20 Avonside and St Martins join City.

May 7 Canterbury Aviation Company makes first flights from Sockburn Aerodrome, New Zealand's first airport.

May Mrs A. Wells becomes Christchurch's first woman City Councillor.

June 9 Sign of the Kiwi opens.

December Canterbury Exhibition Hall in Manchester Street burned out.

1918

March 21 First meeting of the Canterbury Progress League (now the Canterbury Promotion Council).

July 22 After heavy snow - 175mm (7inches) - Christchurch experiences its coldest day on record. (The temperature did not rise above 1 deg C.)

September Count Felix von Luckner imprisoned on Ripapa Island.

November 6 Beginning of the influenza epidemic which was eventually to kill 466 people in Christchurch.

November 8 Huge crowds gather in streets after false reports of World War I armistice. (The Canterbury Battalion' losses in the war had been 2353 dead.)

November 12 Armistice officially announced. (But this time, there was little public celebration in a city now stricken by the full effects of the 'flu epidemic.)

1919

Metropolitan population reaches 100,000.

February 1 New Zealand's first commercial aviation accident. Chief instructor C.M. Hill killed in crash of a Canterbury Aviation Company biplane near Riccarton racecourse.

1920

May 13-15 Visit of Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII).

August 25 First flight over Cook Strait (Christchurch to Trentham) by Captain Euan Dickson in a Canterbury Aviation Company plane.

(no date) Professor James Shelley appointed to Education Department, Canterbury University. (He became the first Director of Broadcasting in 1936, and was one of the most important figures in the encouragement of drama and adult education in New Zealand.)

Government commission recommends compensation of £354,000 to Ngai Tahu for loss of land. (However, successive governments refused to act, and the money was never paid.) See 1920, 1989.

1921

January 31 New Zealand's first regular airmail service begins between Christchurch, Ashburton and Timaru.

February 15 Radio Society of Christchurch formed.

April 1 Spreydon Borough joins City.

July 30 Canterbury becomes the first New Zealand provincial rugby team to defeat the Springboks.

November 1 Woolston Borough joins City.

(no date) Concert by violinist Jascha Heifetz.

1922

March 1 Addington School Committee presents a special certificate to Cecil Hughes for 8 years attendance without missing a day (probably a New Zealand record).

July 10	Hagley Park and Botanic Gardens included in city boundary.
November	Great Exhibition opens.
(no date)	Christchurch swimmer Gwitha Shand sets world record for the women's 440 yard freestyle. (She subsequently twice lowered her own record.)

1923

April 1	Bromley and Papanui join City.
June 14	New Zealand permanent Air Force established at Sockburn as the Government takes over the Canterbury Aviation Company. (Included in the take-over was Sockburn Aerodrome, which was re-named Wigram a few days later.)
August 4	Railway to the West Coast opens. (The much delayed opening of the Otira tunnel on June 18, 1918, had prevented earlier completion of the line.)
August 11	Christchurch Radio Society begins regular radio transmission with station 3AC.
(no date)	Faith healing Hickson mission draws thousands to Christchurch Cathedral.

1924

January	Southerly gale causes widespread damage.
July 19	New Zealand Miniature Rifle Association (now Smallbore Rifle Association) formed in Christchurch.
July 26	Open air classrooms in use at Fendalton Primary School.
September 1	New City Council offices in Manchester Street open. (The first of the Council's 2 recycled office buildings, this had been the Canterbury Exhibition Hall, gutted by fire in 1917.)
November 11	Bridge of Remembrance opens.
December 3	Children's Library opens in Hereford Street.
(no date)	Polio epidemic (lasting until 1925) kills 27 people in Canterbury.
	Closure of Quail Island leper colony, New Zealand's last.

1925

March 7	Cholmondeley Home for children (a gift of Hugh Heber Cholmondeley) opens at Governors Bay.
---------	--

April 29 Rev J.K. Archer becomes Mayor of Christchurch, New Zealand's first Labour mayor.

August 22 Radio Broadcasting Company of N.Z. incorporated in Christchurch - the country's first public radio company. (The company became the major force in early radio, eventually owning and operating a chain of YA stations throughout the country. See 1932)

(no date) Concert by violinist Fritz Kreisler.

1926

March Radio station 3YA begins transmission. (At first, the station was operated by the old Radio Society for the Radio Broadcasting Company of N.Z.)

May 29 New Zealand's first sports broadcast - a rugby match from Lancaster Park. (Commentator Allan Allardyce was soon to pioneer broadcasts of racing, cricket and hockey for station 3YA. He also gave live coverage of Kingsford-Smith's landing at Wigram in 1928.)

May Vertical aerial photos taken of the complete city area for the City Council. (This was probably the country's first aerial mapping.)

December Rewi Alley leaves Christchurch to settle in China.

(no date) Bishopscourt building (designed by Cecil Wood) opens.

G.M. Keys pioneers vocational guidance in New Zealand for the YMCA in Christchurch.

Ballerina Anna Pavlova performs.

South Island's first railcar (an Edison battery unit) in operation through the Lyttelton tunnel.

1927

March 12-15 Visit of Duke of York (later King George VI).

July First production in the University Drama Society's Little Theatre. (It was probably the first in New Zealand with cyclorama, dimmers and spots.)

(no date) Young painters form "The Group". (These artists, including Rita Angus, Louise Henderson and Olivia Spencer-Bower strongly influenced New Zealand painting over the next 20 years. At this time, Christchurch was the undisputed centre of the visual arts in New Zealand.)

1928

February 11 Opening of St Georges private hospital.

March 17 Civic Theatre opens in Manchester Street. (The theatre was built in the burned out shell of the old Alexandra Hall; part of the Canterbury Exhibition Hall. See 1900 and 1917.)

June 20 Canterbury Aero Club formed. (The first pilot trained by the club was a woman, Aroha Clifford. She may have been New Zealand's first woman pilot.)

September 11 Kingsford-Smith and his crew (Ulm, Litchfield and McWilliams) land at Wigram in "Southern Cross" after the first trans-Tasman flight. (A crowd of 30,000, alerted by all-night radio broadcasts, had gathered at the airfield.)

November 15 First performance by Canterbury Repertory Theatre Society, a production of "Milestones".

(no date) First New Zealand speedway at English Park. (The city has since produced 3 world champion riders - Ronnie Moore [1954,1959], Barry Briggs [1957,1958,1964,1966], and Ivan Mauger [1968,1969,1970,1972].)

Mecca petrol station (possibly the country's first) opens in Bealey Avenue outside the Carlton Hotel. It is now the Carlton Florist Shop.

1929

January 22 Death of Professor Bickerton in England. (Since his sacking by the university - see 1902 - he had operated the extraordinary Pleasure Gardens at Wainoni, made fireworks, promoted patent medicines and then travelled to England to promote his "partial impact" astronomical theory.)

February 14 Christchurch - Lyttelton railway line electrification completed.

August 1 "Lyttelton Times" re-named "Christchurch Times" after being taken over by Auckland interests. (In fact, the paper had moved from Lyttelton to Christchurch in 1863.)

December 11 Edmonds band rotunda opens.

December 18 Arrest of 2 armed youths who are responsible for dozens of cases of serious arson (and a near murder) in the previous 6 months.

1930

March 1 Majestic Theatre opens - the city's first steel frame building.

March 25 New Zealand's first country library service begins as Canterbury adult rural education scheme under the auspices of the W.E.A.

November 6 Weekly air service (New Zealand's first regular service) begins to Dunedin.

December South Island's first traffic lights installed at the intersection of Cashel and Colombo Streets.

(no date) Marion Saunders begins New Zealand's first speech therapy classes at the Normal School.

1931

February 26 Bowker Fountain in Victoria Square in operation.

April First trolley buses in operation.

(no date) Beginning of the Nurses Home building at Christchurch Hospital after yet another bitter debate over encroachment into Hagley Park.

Ralph Winterbourn begins New Zealand's first systematic experiments in remedial teaching.

1932

January 1 Radio Broadcasting Company of N.Z. (owner of the YA stations) taken over by Government to form the nucleus of a State broadcasting system.

April 1 New Regent Street opens, built on the site of the old Colosseum. (See 1908)

May 4 Christchurch Tramway strike. (One of the bitterest in the city's history, it lasted 16 days. There were many injuries and arrests among the strikers. The tram sheds were barricaded with barbed wire, and trams were fitted with wire mesh screens over their windows to ward off attacks.)

June 16 Robert McDougall Art Gallery opens. (The gallery was a gift of R.E. McDougall, Managing Director of Aulsebrooks and Company.)

August 10 Statue of Captain James Cook unveiled in Victoria Square.

1933

September "Venetian" carnival on the Avon River by the Edmonds Band Rotunda. (The river was dammed to provide deeper water for the displays.)

November 9 Mrs E.R. McCombs (Lyttelton) becomes the first woman MP in New Zealand.

(no date) Beginning of daffodil plantings in Hagley Park. (Initiated by James McPherson, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, the plantings continued until 1945. Nearly all of the hundreds of thousands of bulbs were donated by the people of Christchurch.)

1934

April 29 Visit by George Bernard Shaw. (He gave a nationwide radio broadcast from his civic reception in Christchurch.)

June 25 Death of Harry Ell. (The uncompleted Summit Road and Sign of the Takahe projects were taken over by his son. See 1938 and 1949.)

1935

January 19-21 Visit by the Duke of Gloucester.

January 19 River carnival on the Avon near Park Terrace.

February 16 First test match by New Zealand women cricketers played against England at Lancaster Park. (England won.)

June 10 John Drew and poet/typographer Dennis Glover founded Caxton Press to publish New Zealand literature. (Most of the decade's best writers were first published by the company.)

July 1 Evening papers "Star" and "Sun" merge to become the "Star Sun", ending a 6 year newspaper war, the longest and most bitter in New Zealand's history. (The "peace" agreement between the 3 companies concerned also saw the demise of the "Christchurch Times" [once the "Lyttelton Times"], the oldest daily paper in the country.)

December 17 City Council decides to buy 230 hectares of land at Harewood for a city airport. (The purchase was strongly criticised in many quarters as excessively large, but subsequent history has more than vindicated the decision.)

(no date) Concert by violinist Yehudi Menuhin (already famous at only 17).

1936

January 16 Inauguration of inter-island air service by Union Airways.

September Urlwins Industries (now part of the P.D.L. Group) manufacture New Zealand's first plastic products.

October Christchurch team wins the first national contract bridge championship.

November Tramway Board introduces diesel buses.

1937

June 9 Citizens War Memorial unveiled in Cathedral Square.

(no date) Austrian refugee Dr.(now Sir) Karl Popper begins lectureship in philosophy at Canterbury University. (He remained until the end of W.W.II. He is regarded today as one of the world's leading philosophers of science.)

1938

February 26 Summit Road opens.

April 20 First Inter-Dominion trotting in New Zealand held at Addington Raceway. (Originally scheduled for Easter, the contest was postponed by flooding throughout the city. Further flooding after the first races delayed the finals until May 4.)

May Robert M. Macfarlane (knighted in 1975) becomes Mayor until his departure for overseas service in 1941. (Longtime Councillor and MP - Speaker of the House from 1958 to 1960 - he served again as Mayor from 1950 to 1958.)

(no date) Christchurch Operatic Society formed.

Widening of McCormacks Bay causeway for motor traffic completed.

1939

February 17 New Millers Department Store building (now the Civic Offices) opens. (Designed by G.A.J.Hart, the building contained the South Island's first escalator.)

March 3 Statue of J.E. Fitzgerald in Rolleston Avenue "unveiled" as a student prank. (The statue, a gift from R.E.Green, had been offered to the City Council in 1934 and to the Beautifying Association in 1936, but had been declined by both because of legal disputes between Mr Green and his family. The statue was finally accepted by the Domains Board in 1938, but was never officially unveiled.)

May 6 New Municipal Electricity Department building opens.

August 26 Official opening of City Council's pensioner housing project in Barnett Avenue, Sydenham; the first local body pensioner housing in New Zealand.

October 12 Battery point guns in Lyttelton Harbour accidentally sink fishing boat "Dolphin". 1 man killed.

(no date) First Primary Schools music festival.

1940

January 5 First echelon of Canterbury troops for World War II leave Lyttelton on "Dunera" and "Sobieski".

April H.S. Feast begins 21 years as Town Clerk.

May 18 Harewood Airport officially opens. (It was soon to be taken over by the RNZAF for the duration of the war.)

May 24 Centennial music festival presents 10 days of music to large audiences. (This was the New Zealand Centennial. For Christchurch Centennial see 1950.)

September 1 New Zealand Railways railcar sets a speed record of 125 kilometres per hour (78 miles per hour) near Rolleston. (This is still the highest speed officially acknowledged on the New Zealand rail system.)

November 25 "Holmwood", en route from the Chathams to Lyttelton, sunk by German raiders. (Passengers and crew were taken aboard the German ships, and eventually made their way home 2 months later.)

1941

January 24 Civic reception for playwright/composer Noel Coward.

April 1 Huntsbury and Borough of New Brighton join City.

June 25 German minelayer "Adjutant" lays mines in the approaches to Lyttelton Harbour. (But this German claim is unsupported - no trace of the mines was ever found.)

September First play centre established at Fendalton.

December 12 Slit trenches dug in Hagley Park and in Cranmer and Latimer Squares.

(no date) W.P. Glue begins unbroken term of 30 years as a City Councillor.

1942

May Air raid shelters dug in Cathedral Square.

December 13 Premiere in Christchurch of "Landfall in Unknown Seas" by Douglas Lilburn and Allen Cumow.

December 16 Construction of Sign of the Takahe taken over by City.

(no date) Ngaio (later Dame Ngaio) Marsh produces "Hamlet" for the University Drama Society, beginning a 20 year association with the society and fostering a classical theatre revival in the City.

Petition from the Canterbury Housewives Union leads to the carrying of prams on hooks on the front of Transport Board buses.

1943

April 1 St Andrews Hill (Mt Pleasant) joins City.

October "Risingholme" bought by Sir John McKenzie and presented to the city as a public park. (Early in 1949 it became a community centre, the first to be established in a large town.)

1944

December 16 Reconstructed cob cottage at Ferrymead officially opens.

1945

April 1 Sumner Borough, McCormacks Bay and Hillsborough join City.

May 8 V.E. (Victory in Europe) day celebrations.

May 19 Severe flooding throughout city.

July 13 Severe gales with gusts to 145 kilometres per hour (90 miles per hour).

July 14 Record snowfall 280mm (11 inches) over most of city.

July 18 Christchurch's lowest recorded temperature -7.1 deg C. (Note that this is air temperature which is recorded above ground level. Frost readings are taken on the ground and can be several degrees colder than the air temperature. Record frost was in 1872.)

August 8 More flooding in City, worst at Shirley, Radley and Sumner.

August 15 V.J. (Victory over Japan) day celebrations.

September 26 Charles Hazlett Upham (born Christchurch 1908) awarded second V.C. for gallantry in the Western Desert, 1942. (He won his previous award in Crete during May 1941.)

December 15 Railway line to Picton completed.

1946

January Shops and Offices Amendment Act ends Saturday shopping, but New Brighton gains an exemption to allow Saturday trading to continue.

August Hagley Park and Botanic Gardens handed over to City Council by act of Parliament. Christchurch Domains Board abolished.

(no date) Fire destroys "Cashmere" mansion. (Designed by S. Hurst Seager, it was built in 1905. The huge wooden house took only 45 minutes to burn.)

1947

February 26 First ticketed airline flight from New Zealand - Lancastrian "City of London" flies from Harewood to Sydney.

March First issue of literary magazine "Landfall" published by Caxton Press.

May 14 Mabel Howard (Sydenham) becomes Minister of Health, the country's first woman Cabinet Minister.

November 18 Disastrous fire in Ballantynes Department store. 41 lives lost in New Zealand's worst fire tragedy. (The fire led to drastic revisions of fire safety codes throughout the country.)

(no date) Municipal tepid baths close.

 Visit by Field Marshall Bernard Montgomery.

 First women's pipe band in New Zealand formed in City.

1948

February Schools closed because of polio epidemic.

February 25 Picton to Christchurch express derailed at Seddon. 6 people killed.

October 1 City Council takes over Canterbury Public Library from University.

October 20 "Pleasure Garden" art controversy begins when a Frances Hodgkins painting (done in about 1933) is exhibited at "Group" show. (This fierce debate on art style was joined by people throughout New Zealand. It raged for 3 years until the City Council accepted the painting as a gift on September 3, 1951.)

(no date) Elmwood Players formed.

1949

February 21 City coat of arms granted armorial bearings.

April 1 Sign of the Takahe opens. (This was the completion of the Summit Road developments begun by Harry Ell in 1908.)

May 27 New Zealand's first commercial aerial topdressing on Banks Peninsula.

June 18 Announcement of decision to move Canterbury University campus to Ilam.

December 1 Sydney G.(later Sir Sydney) Holland (Fendalton) becomes Prime Minister.

(no date) First Lady Wigram motor race. (The Wigram course was New Zealand's first true motor racing track.)

First New Zealand made motor tyres manufactured at Firestone factory in Papanui.

1950

November Sir Ernest Andrews retires from Mayoralty after 9 years, ending continuous service on the Council since 1919.

December 1 Kerrs Reach cutting on the Avon River completed.

December 16 Harewood Airport becomes New Zealand's first International Airport - 100 years to the day from the arrival of the first Canterbury Association settlers.

December Christchurch City centennial celebrations include an open air church service in Cathedral Square (over 30,000 people), and a procession watched by over 100,000. Visitors include the Archbishop of Canterbury.

(no date) Centennial Pool built.

New Zealand Trotting Conference formed in City.

1951

January 21 New Zealand's worst yachting disaster. 10 people lost when 2 yachts "Husky" and "Argo" sink in a storm during the Wellington to Christchurch centennial race. (Only one of the 22 starters finished the course.)

February 13 Waterfront strike begins, with all New Zealand ports idle by February 19. (As in previous strikes, Lyttelton avoided the worst of the violence and confrontations which occurred in other ports.)

June 29	First regular South Island trans-Tasman flights begin from Melbourne to Christchurch.
July 11	Waterfront strike ends.
(no date)	North Canterbury Red Cross begins New Zealand's first "meals on wheels".

1952

May	New Zealand's first television signals transmitted from experimental station ZL3XT at Canterbury University.
December	Canterbury Childrens Theatre (founded by Neta Neale) gives first performance - "The Tinder Box".

1953

February	University Little Theatre destroyed by fire.
June 29	Aviation pioneer Richard W. Pearse dies in Christchurch. (Pearse made one of the world's first powered flights on or about March 31, 1902 in South Canterbury. He moved to Christchurch in 1921, and worked on his astonishing "convertiplane" over many years.)
October 1	Over 3000 hectares of Waimairi (showgrounds area), Heathcote (Bromley area) and Estuary included in City.
October 10	The "last great air race" from London to Christchurch won by an RAF Canberra bomber.
December 24	4 Christchurch victims among 151 dead in Tangiwai railway disaster.
(no date)	New Zealand's first Round Table set up in Christchurch.
	Floral clock (New Zealand's first) presented to City by Calder McKay Ltd.

1954

January 19-22	Visit by the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh (the first New Zealand visit by a reigning monarch).
June 22	Pauline Parker and Juliet Hulme murder Parker's mother in Victoria Park. (Their subsequent trial was one of the most sensational in the city's history.)
September 11	Last tram journey in Christchurch.
December	Christchurch Regional Planning Authority formed.

1955

April 1 Part of Halswell area joins City.

May 28 First parking meters installed.

December 20 First Antarctic flights by USN Operation Deep Freeze from Christchurch.

(no date) R.E. Perks begins Saturday morning orchestral classes. (By 1960, the classes had become the Christchurch School of Instrumental Music.)

1956

November 8 Last trolley bus runs.

November 25 Richard Pearse's "convertiplane" taken to Auckland. (It is now on display in Auckland's Museum of Transport and Technology.)

December 16-17 Visit by Duke of Edinburgh.

1957

September 15 City Council grants charter (Freedom of the City) to RNZAF, Wigram.

November 21 4 killed in SAFE Air Bristol freighter crash at Russley golf course.

(no date) Blenheim Road and overbridge completed. (Public protests had prevented the extension of the road through Hagley Park to St Asaph Street.)

1958

February 12-14 Visit by Queen Mother.

March 8 Christchurch athlete Marise Chamberlain breaks world record for 440 yards.

November 10 Museum centennial extensions open.

1959

Population reaches 200,000.

April 8 Billy Graham crusade draws 50,000 to Lancaster Park.

August	Totem pole carved in the state of Oregon, USA. (The pole was presented to Christchurch and erected in North Hagley Park. See also 1980.)
August 31	Princess Margaret Hospital opens.
November 15	City Council grants charter to the Canterbury Regiment.
November 26	Memorial Avenue (a memorial to airmen killed in W.W.II) officially opens.
(no date)	Rev Phyllis Guthardt ordained at Linwood Methodist Church - New Zealand's first woman minister. See 1984.

1960

February 2	Burnside High School opens. (Possibly the biggest high school in the Southern Hemisphere, the school roll peaked at 2130 in 1977.)
February 11	Mrs H.L. Garrett appointed New Zealand's first jury forewoman.
February 22	New airport terminal (designed by Paul Pascoe) opens.
May 23	Tsunami ("tidal wave") causes water level range of nearly 6 metres in 2 hours at Lyttelton.
September 24	Jellie Park Pool opens.
November 1	New railway station opens. (The building had been designed before W.W.II.)
December 2	Rehua meeting house opens, the first new meeting house in the South Island for over 100 years.
(no date)	End of New Zealand's longest lawsuit, which had begun the previous year and lasted 151 days. (Pyramid Machines v W.H.Price and Son Ltd.)

1961

January	Contract let for building Christchurch - Lyttelton road tunnel.
June 1	Television transmission begins from CHTV 3, Christchurch.

1962

February 3	Peter Snell sets new world records for the half mile and 800 metres at Lancaster Park.
April 1	Mt Pleasant Valley and Cannon estate join City from Heathcote.
April 1	First City Council district planning scheme becomes operative.

September 10 Controversial master transportation plan made public by Regional Planning Authority.

October 9 Town Hall site chosen in Kilmore Street. (Assisted by advice from visiting Professor Gordon Stephenson, the unanimously accepted proposal ended years of dispute over this choice. Other sites considered were the old public library site in Hereford Street and an area near Latimer Square. Another often debated site was Victoria Square.)

1963

February 16-17 Visit by the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh. (The New Brighton trotting course was bought by the City and re-named Queen Elizabeth Park in her honour.)

March 9 Concerts by jazz trumpeter Louis Armstrong.

November 1 Airport runway extensions begin.

1964

February 27 Lyttelton road tunnel opens, New Zealand's longest.

March 7-8 Air exposition at airport marks opening of runway extensions (to 2400 metres) and 50th anniversary of Scotland's Timaru to Christchurch flight.

June 27 Large crowds for visit of Beatles pop group.

July 17 Opening of the Government Life Building in Cathedral Square. (It was the city's first "high rise glass box". The building's rooftop clock and temperature readings have become a familiar part of the Square.)

July 28 Rolleston Avenue trees cut down by City Council, at the request of Christ's College Board. Intense public protest follows.

November 28 Opening of Cashin Quay, Lyttelton Harbour. (The engineering techniques used in reclaiming this area were unique in the world.)

1965

February 22 Opening of first Pan-Pacific Arts Festival. Artists include singer Inia Te Wiata (in "Porgy and Bess") and conductor Sir Malcolm Sargent.

April 10 Airport becomes New Zealand's first jet airport with the inauguration of the first regular jet flights from Christchurch to Australia.

July 19 City Council grants charter to HMNZS "Pegasus".

August	Colombo Street/Moorhouse Avenue overbridge opens.
September 25	Riot at Paparua Prison. 40 warders and police injured.
September	Water supply fluoridated in Waimairi County. (A longrunning debate ensued over the proposed fluoridation of Christchurch City's water supply. The plans were abandoned, leaving Christchurch as New Zealand's only major city without fluoridation.)
September	Canterbury Childrens Theatre buys the old malthouse in south Colombo Street.
October	New Brighton Pier demolished.
November 9	Opening of the city's first parking building on the corner of Manchester and Gloucester Streets.
December 15	Roll on/roll off loading facility in use at Lyttelton Harbour.

1966

January 17	City Council grants charter to 2nd Battalion, RNZIR.
April 23-24	Visit by Queen Mother.
May 25	Steering committee set up to plan Ferrymead Historic Park.
June 8	New "Wahine" (described as "the largest vehicular ferry in the world") begins on the Lyttelton-Wellington run.
August 9	First City Council urban renewal housing (Airedale Courts) opens.

1967

February 15	Waltham Lido Pool opens.
February 28	Canterbury cricket team defeats visiting Australians, the first time any New Zealand team had done so.
April 3	Re-built Ferrymead Bridge opens.
May 29	Opening of the new Bank of New Zealand building in Cathedral Square.
June	First paraplegic sports in New Zealand at Christchurch Hospital.
October	First section of Northern Motorway opens.
(no date)	"Golden Plough" world ploughing championships held at Lincoln College.

1968

March 9 Second Pan-Pacific Arts Festival opens.

April 11 "Wahine" storm (the city's worst recorded storm) causes one death and widespread wind and flood damage.

May 23 Visit by Duke of Edinburgh.

September 26 City Council given partial control of the Estuary.

October Retirement of Sir George Manning, Mayor since 1958, after a total of 34 years on the Council.

December Yaldhurst Transport Museum opens to public.

(no date) Halswell County amalgamates with Paparua County.

1969

May 25 First pair of one-way streets (Lichfield and St Asaph Streets) in operation. (With traffic signals eventually controlled by a computer, this was the beginning of New Zealand's first area traffic control scheme.)

June Mona Vale estate bought by City and Riccarton Borough.

November 1 Ministry of Transport takes over traffic enforcement from City Council.

1970

March 2 Amid mounting controversy, City Council begins construction of road deviation through Hagley Park. (The work was stopped by March 7 for legal reasons, and the project was eventually scrapped.)

March 16-17 Visit by the Queen, Duke of Edinburgh, Prince of Wales and Princess Anne.

April 22 New Teachers College opens at Ilam. (Secondary division only. The completed complex was opened on October 26, 1978.)

April International Machine Tool Show at Canterbury Court.

May 5 Visit by Canadian Premier, Pierre Trudeau.

1971

February 4-14 Great Moscow Circus performs in North Hagley Park.

April 15 Christchurch production of Jenny Mcleod's "Earth and Sky" in Civic Theatre.

April 21 Court Theatre's first production, "The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie".

April 30 6000 protesters march against the war in Vietnam.

July 10 Record crowd of over 57,000 at Lancaster Park for rugby test, New Zealand v British Lions.

October 9 Councillor N.G. Pickering ousts sitting first-term Mayor A.R. Guthrey after an intense and controversial election campaign over the issues of the Hagley Park road and the siting of the proposed Commonwealth Games facilities. (This resulted in the scrapping of the park road, the abandonment of the uncompleted Centennial Pool alterations and the building of new athletic and swimming facilities at Queen Elizabeth II Park.)

October Last steam train leaves Christchurch.

November Waimairi County Council adopts New Zealand's first building insulation by-law.

1972

February 21 Adelaide (Australia) becomes Christchurch's first sister city.

September 30 New Town Hall complex and James Hay Theatre (designed by Warren and Mahoney) opens. Ferrier Fountain commissioned.

December 3 First jumbo jet lands at airport.

1973

January 31 City Council grants charter to HMNZS "Canterbury".

February 7 Record temperature 41.6 deg C (the highest ever in any major New Zealand city) causes livestock losses (over 20,000 poultry die) and aggravates a serious fire on Clifton Hill. 5 houses destroyed. (Later in the day, a south-west wind change lowered the temperature by a record 28 deg C.)

May 19 Visit by the Crown Prince and Princess of Japan.

May 20 Central area one-way street system completed with the inclusion of Montreal and Durham Streets.

August 4 Radio Avon, the city's first private radio station, begins regular transmission.

August 16 The Wizard (Ian Brackenbury Channel) arrives from Australia for a student's arts festival. (He subsequently became a star attraction in the newly re-built Cathedral Square, after winning a battle with the City Council over the right to speak in public.)

October 1	J.H. Gray becomes the city's General Manager and Town Clerk as the Council introduces corporate management.
October 11-14	Visit by Duke of Edinburgh.
November 25	Queen Elizabeth II sports complex and swimming pools open. (Design by engineer Bill Lovell-Smith and architect Peter Beaven.)
November 29	Rolleston satellite town project announced.
December 8	New Police Station in Hereford Street opens.
(no date)	Christchurch's worst year for road accidents - 1338 reported injury accidents, including 41 deaths. (Improved traffic control and education has lowered this figure by approximately 10% in recent years, but the Christchurch road toll remains New Zealand's worst.)

1974

January 18	Ramada Inn (now Vacation Hotel) opens.
January	Cathedral Square reconstruction as a pedestrian precinct completed. (Curiously, this highly praised civic amenity has never been officially opened.)
January 24	10th Commonwealth Games open at Queen Elizabeth II Park, one of the greatest sporting events in New Zealand's history. Visitors include the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales and Princess Anne. (Highlight of the opening ceremony was the New Zealand Army Band's spectacular novelty marching routine. Seen on international live TV, the idea was soon copied by bandsmen throughout the Commonwealth.)
January 25	Cantabrian Richard Tayler wins 10,000 metres in games record time. (This was the first live colour TV coverage of a major race. Tayler was honoured as 1974 "Sportsman of the Year", but his sports career was cut tragically short by the onset of crippling arthritis.)
January 26	Christchurch students Mark Treffers and Janie Parkhouse win gold medals in Commonwealth Games swimming events.
February 2	Commonwealth Games end with "the greatest middle distance race of all time". Tanzanian Filbert Bayi wins the 1500 metres in new world record time. (Second was John Walker who also broke the existing record. The national records of five countries - Tanzania, Kenya, Australia, Great Britain and New Zealand - were all broken in this race.)
February 26	World's biggest plane, a USN Lockheed Galaxy, lands at airport.
March 2	Re-built Centennial Pool opens.

April 16 Flooding throughout city after record rainfall - 124mm (4.89 inches) in 24 hours.

April 29 Cr. David Caygill, aged 25, becomes the city's youngest ever acting Mayor (for 5 days).

August 13 Kurashiki (Japan), becomes a sister city.

August 18 Concert by Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

August 31 Death of Prime Minister Norman Kirk, M.P. for Sydenham. (He had earlier been M.P. for Lyttelton, and Mayor of Kaiapoi.)

September 27 Visit by the Shah and Empress of Iran.

December 23 State Insurance Company announces the purchase of Trinity Church, (designed by B.W. Mountfort, built 1874) and its conversion into the State Trinity Centre. (The completed project was opened on November 22, 1975.)

1975

January First New Zealand Games held at Q.E.II Park. (The Oath of Amateurism was read by Christchurch athlete Val Young, who has won 28 national titles - more than anyone else, male or female.)

March 22 3000 joggers take part in the first City-to-Surf fun run.

April 11 Visit by Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore.

May 1 Canterbury University completes its move from city to Ilam campus.

May 8 New Zealand's first mini roundabout in operation at the corner of Riccarton Road and Deans Avenue.

May 10 Ms Vicki Buck becomes the city's (and New Zealand's) youngest ever City Councillor at 19.

May 16 Opening of Four Avenues, New Zealand's first State alternative education school.

June 18 Record smog level - 3076 micrograms per cubic metre over 2 hour period during night. (The introduction of domestic clean air zones has slightly alleviated this long standing city problem, but Christchurch's air pollution remains New Zealand's worst. See also 1977.)

June 30 TV2 transmission starts.

July Chateau Commodore (now Chateau Regency) Hotel opens.

August 1 Severe nor-west gale causes serious damage throughout city and province. Winds gust to a record 172 kilometres per hour

(107 miles per hour). Over 250 injuries in Canterbury, and many forests devastated.

September 13 Fire (probably arson) destroys Addington showgrounds grandstand.

September 15 Christchurch (Dorset, England), becomes a sister city.

September 26 Noahs Hotel opens.

September 27 Extensions to airport domestic terminal open.

October Willowbank Wildlife reserve opens to public.

December 1 Rolleston satellite town project scrapped.

(no date) Southern Ballet gives its first performance "Giselle".

1976

February 15 25,000 attend concert by pop singer Neil Diamond at Q.E.II Park.

June 4 Opera singer Dame Joan Sutherland gives concert.

July 30 7 Canterbury men in gold medal winning hockey team at the Montreal Olympics.

September 14 Inter-island ferry service from Lyttelton ends with the last sailing of the "Rangatira".

September 26 Orana Park Wildlife Reserve opens.

1977

February 26 New Durham Street bridge over the Avon opens.

March 3-7 Visit by Queen and Duke of Edinburgh.

March 4 Museum Antarctic wing opens.

March 23 Durham Street overbridge opens.

April 25 Bridge of Remembrance becomes a pedestrian precinct.

June Lyttelton container crane in operation.

June 14 Worst ever daytime smog levels - 750 micrograms per cubic metre. (But this is only a quarter of the worst night levels. See 1975.)

July 4 Hundreds evacuated as serious flooding affects City.

September 19 Visit by Prince and Princess Prem Purachatra of Thailand.

September 23	First Vietnamese refugees arrive in City.
December 21	New Zealand's first closed circuit central city television traffic control system in operation for City Council.

1978

January 13-15	Visit by Crown Prince Reza of Iran.
February 25	New Brighton Mall opens.
June 8	Visit by Crown Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands.
June	Tongan freighter "Kemphaan" towed into Lyttelton Harbour on fire. (The ship was later taken out to sea and sunk by the RNZAF.)
June	Christchurch City Council purchases Millers Department Store for Civic Offices.
September 29	Friendship Corner opens by the Bridge of Remembrance. (After a heated public debate over whether the area should be used for parking, the Council decided to plant the area with trees representing Christchurch's sister cities.)
October 19	Visit by President Walter Scheel of West Germany.
October 28	Pioneer Sports Stadium opens. (See 1879)
November 11	Radio Rhema, New Zealand's first religious radio station, begins regular transmission.
December	Restored time-ball station at Lyttelton opens to public.
December 27	Concert at Q.E.II Park by rock singer David Bowie.
December 30	Canterbury Orchestra disbanded. (The demise of this professional orchestra ended 6 years of acrimonious dispute which profoundly disrupted the musical scene in Christchurch.)

1979

January 8	First women bus drivers on Transport Board buses.
February 20	8.5 metre totara log removed from the Avon near the Barbadoes Street bridge. (A remnant of the prePolynesian forests, it had been buried beneath the river for centuries.)
February 25	Concert by jazzman "Count" Basie and his orchestra.
April 1	Lyttelton road tunnel becomes toll-free.
July 11	First meeting of the Canterbury United Council.
July 15-21	D'oyly Carte Opera Company gives performances.

July 17 Visit by Princess Anne.

August RNZAF national aviation museum officially established at Wigram.

October 15 Visit by King Tupou IV and the Queen of Tonga.

October 30 University of Canterbury gives old university site to the Arts Centre Trust Board.

October 31 USN Starlifter crash lands at airport - no-one hurt.

November 5 Regent Theatre gutted by fire.

December 11 Completion of airport international arrivals terminal, stage 1 (arrival hall).

December 17 City Council approves Neighbourhood Committee scheme.

December Christchurch City Council rejects fluoridation of the water supply.

1980

April 1 Canterbury Regional Planning Authority merges with Canterbury United Council.

May 12 Visit by Mr Li Xiannian, Vice Premier of the People's Republic of China.

September 6 \$9.5 million Icon exhibition opens at Robert McDougall Art Gallery.

September 18 Theatre Royal bought by Theatre Royal Charitable Foundation to be renovated and preserved as a theatre.

October 26 City Council gives land at Cuthberts Green to the trustees of new Nga Hau E Wha national Marae.

November 11-13 Visit by Duke and Duchess of Kent.

November 11 \$25 million Thyssen Bornemisza exhibition of modern painting opens at Robert McDougall Art Gallery.

November 12 New Civic Offices (formerly Millers Department Store) officially open.

November 25 Totem Pole placed in new location at Christchurch Airport.

1981

February 16 Seattle (Washington, USA), becomes sister city.

February 28 Visit by Mme Simone Veil, President of European Parliament.

March 28	New South Brighton bridge opens.
April 10-12	Visit by Prince of Wales.
April 25	New \$16 million postal centre in Hereford Street in operation. (A determined fight by civic groups had failed to prevent its siting next to the old Public Library.)
April	Death in Christchurch of Mrs Agnes Lucy Whitworth, aged 108.
May 4	New southern arterial (Brougham Street to Curlews Road) opens.
May 8	Go-ahead given for National Sports Training Centre at Q.E.II Park.
June 24	First Metro Refuse transfer station (Sockburn) in operation.
August 15	Massive demonstrations in Christchurch against rugby test between All Blacks and Springboks.
October 12-14	Visit by Queen and Duke of Edinburgh.
October	Private developer begins transformation of the old Normal School into residential apartments, ending the city's most protracted preservation battle.
December 10	Government announces its intention to preserve the Chief Post Office in Cathedral Square.

1982

February 2	New central Public Library (designed by Warren and Mahoney) opens in Gloucester Street.
February 18	Internationally famous writer Dame Ngaio Marsh dies at her home in Cashmere.
March 15	City Council resolution declares Christchurch City a nuclear weapons free zone.
April 6	Premiere of "Roadshow" road safety stage show. (The show was later taken on a national tour for 6 months from February 1983. It played to a total audience of over 250,000, probably the biggest of any New Zealand musical show.)
April 11	Waimairi becomes a District Council.
June 11	Hamish Hay, Mayor of Christchurch since 1974, knighted in Queen's Birthday honours.
July 19	City Council approves further extension of airport runway by 845 metres.
August 7	Opening of City Mall, a major new pedestrian amenity created by the closure of parts of Cashel and High Streets. (The project had first been mooted in 1967.)

September 30 Closure of gas works.

October 5 Paraplegic archer Neroli Fairhall (in competition with able-bodied athletes) wins gold medal at Brisbane Commonwealth Games.

October 26 Old library re-opens as Library Chambers (architect Don Donnithorne).

December 18 "Tolaga Bay" (53,784 tonnes) becomes the largest ship ever to dock at Lyttelton.

1983

January 19 Tornado and hailstorm strike western City. Damage severe at Halswell.

February 21 Friendship link with Gansu Province (China) established under sister city programme.

March 15 New Zealand's first "test-tube" baby born at St Georges Hospital.

April 1 City Council takes over central area parking enforcement from Ministry of Transport.

April 13-14 Visit of Chinese Premier, Zhao Ziyang.

April 17 Visit of Dr. Robert Runcie, Archbishop of Canterbury.

April 28-29 Visit of Prince and Princess of Wales.

May 28 Visit of Professor Zhu Xuanren, Vice Governor, Gansu Province China.

June 28 Author Margaret Mahy awarded Britains prestigious Carnegie Medal for her children's book, "The Haunting".

July 20 Record Ranfurly Shield rugby score - Canterbury defeats North Otago 88-0 at Lancaster Park.

July 24 New Zealand's first "test-tube" twins born at Christchurch Hospital.

September 25 Coldest recorded day in September with a maximum of 5.9°.

September 27 Visit by Duke and Duchess of Wellington.

September 30 Christchurch City Council adopts recommendation to close Victoria Street to traffic through Victoria Square.

October 3 Rugby player Robbie Deans becomes highest scorer of points in 79 year history of the Ranfurly Shield with 187 points from thirteen games.

October 27 New office building on the corner of Manchester and Kilmore Streets has New Zealand's first exterior lift.

November 8	Opening of Canterbury Centre. The building (55m) becomes the city's tallest, above the Police Station (53m) and the University High Library (51m). (But the Cathedral spire at 62m remains the highest structure.)
December	Civic Theatre demolished.
December 6	16 year old Christchurch student David Tan completes B.Sc Honours degree at Canterbury University to become New Zealand's youngest ever university graduate.

1984

January 11	A live 30cm snake is found in a driveway in Parklands. A second snake is found the following day.
August 20	A longterm aim of banning open fires is approved by the Christchurch City Council.
October 5	Greg Mortimer of Christchurch conquers Mt Everest without oxygen.
November 5	The Christchurch Civic Trust Board buys the Mt Vernon property for a public park.
November 23	The first woman to head the Methodist Church is Rev Dr Phyllis Guthardt a Christchurch Minister from Riccarton Parish. See 1959
December 16	John Walker becomes the first person to run a sub four minute mile in Canterbury. He broke the record at QEII Park. (Feb. 1985, Walker broke the world record for highest number of sub four minute miles.)
December 31	"Kiwi House" opened at Orana Park (first chick born in captivity in South Island, November 1989).

1985

January 12	The first South Island "In Vitro" baby is born at Christchurch Womens Hospital.
March	World and Olympic Ice Skating Champions Torville and Dean perform in Hagley Park.
April 5	Visit by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.
May 3	6,000 Christchurch citizens rally against the All Black tour of South Africa.
July 1	Open road speed limit raised from 80 kph to 100 kph.
September 5	French agent Dominique Prieur convicted over the bombing of the Greenpeace ship "Rainbow Warrior", transferred from Mt Eden Jail to Christchurch Womens Prison.

September 14 Canterbury loses Ranfurly Shield to Auckland after a 3 year reign. Final score 28-23.

October 22 "Elizabeth" the one tonne sea elephant dies of a viral infection on Sumner Beach. She had lived for 5 years on the City's beaches, Estuary and rivers and was often found crawling up suburban streets.

October 28 110 vehicles stolen over Labour Weekend in the Canterbury district. Police claim it as a record.

October 30 Mid-Canterbury farmers slaughter 2,500 ewes in protest at the low prices they are receiving for their sheep.

October 30 Writer-in-Residence at Canterbury University, Keri Hulme wins internationally prestigious "Booker McConnell" prize for her novel "The Bone People".

November 27 Remains of swimming pool uncovered when excavating behind No 1 stand at Lancaster Park. Pool used as venue for 1907 Australian and New Zealand Swimming Championships. See1894.

December Halley's Comet becomes visible in night sky. See1910.

1986

February Radio UFM (located at University of Canterbury) becomes first station in Canterbury to be granted an FM warrant on a long term basis.

February 28 Visit by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

May 27 Court Theatre's 15th anniversary celebrated with two week season of Steven Sondheim's play "Sweeney Todd" in James Hay Theatre.

July 7 Heavy rain floods northern suburbs of city.

July 28 Grenadier Hotel demolished in Oxford Terrace. (Formerly The Royal, it was the third hotel on this site since 1851).

August 26 The worst lamb loss for a decade in Canterbury due to a wet cold August, costs farmers \$2.8 million

August 27 Visit by Deputy Prime Minister of Hungary, Dr Juzet Marjai.

October 13 Sir Hamish Hay begins his fifth and final term as Mayor of Christchurch.

October 25 "Qin Shihuang" (Chinese Buried Army) exhibition opens at the McDougall Art Gallery. 71,145 people visited the exhibition over a seven week period, the largest number to a paying show at the Gallery.

November Visit of President of Israel, Mr Chaim Herzog.

November 4 23 week old Mary Ellen Foulds becomes the youngest baby to be born at Christchurch Womens Hospital (normal gestation is 40 weeks).

November 22 Visit by Pope John Paul II (the first head of the Catholic Church to visit New Zealand).

1987

February 14 Visit by Queen Margarethe of Denmark.

February 21 Plans for 152 metre high observation/tourist tower revealed by Christchurch businessman Jamie Tulloch.

March 14 "Te Maori" exhibition opens at the McDougal Art Gallery. Over a nine week period, 147,012 people visited "Te Maori", the largest number to a single exhibition at the Gallery

May 8 Sir Neil Isaac, founder of Peacock Springs Conservation Park dies.

June 6 \$84 million redevelopment of Christchurch Hospital approved.

July 21 St Michaels Church Day School - 136th anniversary.

July 23 Lotto sales start.

September 5 Canterbury Rowing Club 125th anniversary - believed to be the oldest sports club in New Zealand. See 1861.

October 20 World-wide share market crash affects Christchurch Stock Exchange .

November 22 "Trans Alpine" express train designed specifically for the tourist trade, begins its daily run from Christchurch to Greymouth.

December 1 Visit by King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of Belgium.

December 5 Rev Margaret Wood elected the first female Archdeacon in the Christchurch Anglican Diocese.

December 18 Stage 1 of Museum restoration approved.

December 27 Rewi Alley dies in Peking, China. He left Christchurch for China in 1926.

1988

January Construction begins on Christchurch's tallest building to date, the 76.3m Price Waterhouse building.

February 16 Mr William Burton, the last surviving member of Captain Robert Falcon Scott's "Terra Nova" expedition of 1910-1913, dies in Christchurch, aged 99. See 1910.

April 19	Proposal for 152 metre tower in Victoria Square abandoned after much public debate.
May 22-25	Snow falls in Central City for first time in 10 years .
June 22	Visit by Queen Sofia and King Juan Carlos of Spain.
July 19	Jock Orr, nicknamed "The Birdman" after befriending birds in Cathedral Square, dies in Christchurch.
September 5	Stanley Reid, New Zealand's longest serving prisoner (43 years) dies in Christchurch.
September 9	8.5° frost coldest in September since records began at Airport 25 years ago.
September	Record 400 births for month at Christchurch Womens Hospital.
October 3	Park Royal Hotel opens in Victoria Square.
October 11	"The Wizard" wages war against the "Tasteless tyrants of Telecom" by repainting the new blue telephone boxes traditional red.
October 16	Victoria Square Amphitheatre opens.
October 22	Patricia Cooligan appointed Christchurch's first female District Court Judge.
November 12	Richard Hadlee takes his 374th test wicket at Bangalore, India setting a new world record.
November 23	Human remains dating back to pre-European Maori settlement found while excavating for YMCA building on the corner of Hereford Street and Rolleston Avenue. Area declared tapu for 24 hours until remains removed.
November 21	Visit by Chinese Premier Li Peng.
November 29	Visit by Chinese delegates from Sister City of Gansu Province.
December 1	125th anniversary of the opening of New Zealand's first steam passenger railway from Christchurch to Ferrymead. (Commemorated Labour Weekend with a stream train cavalcade. See 1863)
December 30	Water restrictions in force for first time in City's history as water tables dropped to record low levels.
December	Scimitar horned oryx born at Orana Park by artificial insemination. First in world and claimed as a milestone in animal park management.

1989

Jan	World Deaf Games held in Christchurch.
-----	--

Jan/Feb	Various fires over Port Hills destroy vegetation and threaten property.
February 16	Visit by Queen Silvia and King Carl Gustaf of Sweden.
March 6	Visit by Princess Anne, the Princess Royal.
May 22	First significant rainfall in 22 months breaks drought in Canterbury.
June 21	Redcliffs man Roger Manson receives new heart and lungs at London's Harefield Hospital.
June 29	Minister of Conservation, Phillip Woollaston overturns Department of Conservation veto on the lease of Mt Cavendish Reserve for the Port Hills Gondola project.
July 16	Death of John Densem, Christchurch designer and musician, who initiated this publication.
August 8	Christchurch Central MP and Deputy Prime Minister, Geoffrey Palmer appointed as Prime Minister after resignation of David Lange.
August 21	Sir Hamish Hay announces he will not stand for position of Mayor after 15 years in Local Body politics.
September 18	Final meeting, (its 4,032nd), of the old Christchurch City Council before amalgamation.
October	Dux de Lux Tavern first in Canterbury to brew beer on own premises.
October 8	Redesigned portion of Victoria Square opened.
October 11	Waitangi Tribunal Hearing of land claim by Ngai Tahu closes at Tuahiwi Marae.
October 14	Vicki Buck, first woman and youngest to be elected, wins Christchurch Mayoralty.
November 1	New Christchurch City Council established by amalgamation of the old City, Waimairi District, Riccarton Borough, Heathcote County and parts of Paparua and Eyre Counties.
November 4	Record crowd of 60,000 at Lancaster Park to see Irish Rock Band U2.
November 27	TV3 transmission starts.
December 10	Sunday trading begins in Christchurch.

INDEX TO CHRISTCHURCH CHRONOLOGY.

NOTE: Dates in this index refer to the ENTRY date in the chronology, and are not necessarily the exact date of the event. (For example, although the Nelson colony was founded earlier in the 1840's, it is listed in this index in 1849 because it is mentioned in connection with Captain Thomas's choice of site for the Canterbury settlement.)

Abattoir	1903	(Totem Pole)	1980
Abstinence (see Prohibition)		(runway extension)	1982
Acclimatisation (tree)	1846	Air race	1953
(rabbits)	1852	Air raid shelters	1942
(bees)	1852	Akaroa (Maori settlement)	1700s
(watercress)	1859	(massacre)	1830
(society)	1864	(harbour - massacre)	1832
(birds)	1867	("Vittoria")	1831
(trout)	1867	("Heroine")	1838
(salmon)	1867	(cattle landed)	1839
"Acheron"	1849	("Herald")	1840
Addington Railway Workshops	1889	("Britomart")	1840
Addington saleyards	1874	(French settlers)	1840
Addington School	1922	(purchase)	1849
Addington Showgrounds fire	1975	(British settlers)	1850
Addington trotting grounds		(watercress)	1857
(begin)	1899	Akaroa County	1910
(cars)	1905	Alexandra Hall	1928
(Interdominion)	1938	Allardyce, Allan	1926
Adelaide	1972	All Blacks (Wales)	1905
"Adjutant"	1941	(Springboks)	1981
Aerial topdressing	1949	(Protest)	1985
Aeroplane (see Aviation)		Alley, Rewi	1926, 1987
Agricultural and Pastoral Assn	1863	Alternative school	1975
Agricultural conference	1891	Amalgamation	1989
Airedale Courts	1966	Amberley	1877
Aerial mapping	1926	Anderson's Forge (Foundry)	1850
Air Force (See Royal New Zealand Air Force)		Andrews, Sir Ernest	1950
Airport (bought)	1935	Andrews and Beaven	1878
(opens)	1940	Anglican (Female Archdeacon)	1987
(international flight)	1947	Anglican Synod	1873
(international)	1950	Angus, Rita	1927
(regular trans-Tasman)	1951	Animal pound	1897
(terminal)	1960	"Ann"	1853
(runway extended)	1963	Anne, Princess	1970, 1974, 1979, 1989
(air exposition)	1964	"Antarctic"	1830
(first jets)	1965	Antarctica ("Discovery")	1901
(first jumbo)	1972	("Morning")	1902
(biggest plane)	1974	("Nimrod")	1908
(terminal extension)	1975	("Terra Nova")	1910
(international terminal)	1979	(Scott's fate)	1913
		(Scott statue)	1917
		(first flights)	1955
		(Museum wing)	1977
		Antigua St boatsheds (built)	1882
		(fire)	1907
		Archbishop of Canterbury	1950, 1983
		Archer, Rev J.K	1925
		Architecture (see Buildings)	
		"Argo"	1951
		Armed Forces	
		(Canterbury Rifles)	1859
		(Volunteers)	1863
		(Fort Jervois)	1888
		(King Edward barracks)	1905
		(Kitchener)	1910

(von Luckner)	1918	(Melbourne flights)	1951
(Battery Point)	1939	(jet flights)	1965
(Montgomery)	1947	(Adelaide)	1972
(Operation Deep Freeze)	1955	(Wizard)	1973
(Army Band)	1974	(Brisbane Games)	1982
(see also Wars, Charters, and Royal New Zealand Air Force)		Automobile (see Motor car)	
Armed robbery	1846	Automobile Association (formed)	1903
Armistice	1918	(gymkhana)	1905
Arms, W.B.	1875, 1881	Aviation (balloon)	1899
Armstrong, Louis "Satchmo"	1963	(glider)	1911
Army (see Armed forces, Wars)		(point-to-point)	1914
Arson (youths)	1929	(first crash)	1914
(Addington)	1975	(Victoria Cross)	1915
Art (first exhibition)	1870	(Canterbury Aviation Co.)	1916
(Canterbury Society of Arts)	1880	(commercial flights)	1917
(Van der Velden)	1890	(commercial accident)	1919
("The Group")	1927	(Cook Strait)	1920
(Robert McDougall Gallery)	1932	(airmail)	1921
("Pleasure Garden" dispute)	1948	(Wigram base)	1923
(Pan Pacific Festivals)	1965, 1968	(mapping)	1926
(Arts Centre)	1979	(trans-Tasman)	1928
(Icon exhibition)	1980	(to Dunedin)	1930
(modern painting exhibition)	1980	(inter-island service)	1936
(Buried Army)	1986	(topdressing)	1949
(Te Maori)	1987	(Pearse)	1953
Artesian water (discovered)	1862	(air race)	1953
(public wells)	1864	(Operation Deep Freeze)	1955
Artificial Insemination	1889	(convertiplane)	1956
Arthur's Pass	1864	(Bristol crash)	1957
Arts Centre (University)	1877	(Memorial Avenue)	1959
(Girls High)	1877	(museum)	1979
(Boys High)	1881	(see also Airport)	
(site given)	1979	Avon, River (first bridge)	1851
Ashby Bergh and Company	1908	(drownings)	1851
"Athenic"	1914	(clogged with weed)	1857
Athletics (Australasian champs.)	1896	(swans)	1864
(Chamberlain)	1958	(flood)	1868
(Snell)	1962	(regatta)	1870
(Commonwealth Games)	1974	(flood)	1886
(New Zealand Games)	1975	(3 drown)	1887
(Val Young)	1975	(Maori canoe)	1891
(fun run)	1975	(Venetian carnival)	1933
(Ranfurly Shield)	1985	(carnival)	1935
Atlanta Cycling Club	1892	(floods)	1945
Auckland ("Monarch")	1850	(Kerr's Reach)	1950
(wool)	1856	(totara log)	1979
(polo)	1890	Avonside (thunderstorm)	1865
(Plunket Shield)	1907	(joins city)	1917
("Lyttelton Times")	1929		
(Pearse plane)	1956	Ballantyne, J. and Co. (electricity)	1891
Aulsebrooks and Co	1863, 1932	(fire)	1947
Australia (gold rush)	1852	Ballet (Anna Pavlova)	1926
(bush fires)	1898	(Southern Ballet)	1975
(Kingsford-Smith)	1928	Balloon	1899
(Sydney flight)	1947	Bank	1851

Bank of New Zealand building	1967	Boer War	1899
Bankruptcy (City Council)	1866	Bolt, George	1911
(solicitor)	1893	"boneshakers"	1869
Banks Peninsula ("island")	1770	Booth, General	1891
(whaling)	1836, 1837	Botanic Gardens	(established) 1863
(settlers)	1843		(Horticul. Soc.) 1864
(population)	1849		(University site) 1874
(fire)	1898		(Moorhouse statue) 1885
(topdressing)	1949		(City boundary) 1922
Barker, Dr. A.C.	1873		(McPherson) 1933
Barn, the	1861		(to City) 1946
Basie, "Count" William	1979	Bottle Lake	1902
Basilica	1905	Bowie, David	1978
Battery Point	1939	Bowker Fountain	1931
Baudouin, King	1987	Boxing (first professional)	1862
Baxter, James K	1907	(N.Z. Association)	1902
Bayi, Filbert	1974	(championship)	1902
Bealey, Samuel	1863	Boy Scouts	1908
Beatles	1964	Brass bands (see Music)	
Beatrix, Crown Princess	1978	Breakwaters	1865
Beautifying Association (see		Brewery (first)	1858
Christchurch Beautifying Association)		(fire)	1861
Beaven, Peter	1973	('Boutique' or on premises)	1989
Beckenham	1907	Bricks, The	1876
"Bee"	1836	Bridges (Worcester Street)	1851
Bees	1852	(Papanui)	1852
Belgium, Queen of	1987	(Victoria)	1864
Belfast Freezing Works	1883	(Ferrymead)	1864
Bells Baths	1885	(Remembrance opens)	1924
Bernstein, Leonard	1974	(Blenheim Road)	1957
"Betsy Baker"	1857	(Colombo/Moorhouse)	1965
Bickerton, Prof. A.W. (sacking)	1902	(Ferrymead)	1967
(death)	1929	(Durham Street)	1977
Bicycle (boneshakers)	1869	(Remembrance, pedestrian)	1977
(Pioneer Club)	1879	(South Brighton)	1981
(championship)	1880	Bridle Path	1857
(Atlanta Club)	1892	Briggs, Barry	1928
(Bicycle Band)	1895	Bristol Freighter crash	1957
(night racing)	1897	"British King"	1883
(by-law)	1897	"Britomart" HMS	1848
(cycle show)	1897	Bromley	1923, 1953
(tram fenders)	1905	"Brothers Pride"	1863
(Timaru race)	1906	Buck, Ms Vicki	1975, 1989
Birdlings Flat (settlement)	1700s	Buildings	
(destroyed)	1825-28	(Riccarton House)	1856
'Birdman'	1988	(St Andrews Presbyterian Church)	1857
Birds (swans)	1864	(First Town Hall)	1857
(introduced species)	1867	(Christchurch Club)	1861
Births, Record	1988	(New Music Theatre)	1861
Bishopscourt	1926	(Hospital)	1862
Blackheath Place	1876	(Royal Princess Theatre)	1863
"Black Wednesday"	1898	(Sunnyside Hospital)	1863
Blenheim	1833	(Second Town Hall)	1864
Blenheim Road	1957	(Durham St Methodist Church)	1864
Blondin	1876	(Provincial Council Buildings)	1865
Bluff	1865	(First Theatre Royal)	1866

(fire prevention ordinance)	1867	(old malthouse)	1965
(Museum)	1877	(parking building)	1965
(St Michaels Anglican Church)	1872	(Airedale Courts)	1966
(Canterbury Club)	1874	(BNZ building)	1967
(library)	1875, 1982	(Mona Vale)	1969
(second Theatre Royal)	1876	(Teachers College)	1970
(terrace housing: Blackheath)	1876	(insulation by-law)	1971
(terrace housing: "The Bricks")	1876	(Town Hall complex)	1972
(Normal School)	1877, 1981	(Q.E.II stadium)	1973
(University)	1877	(Police station)	1973, 1983
(Girls High)	1877	(Ramada Inn)	1974
(railway station)	1877	(State Trinity Centre)	1974
(Chief Post Office)	1879, 1981	(University, Ilam)	1975, 1983
(Lincoln College)	1880	(Chateau Commodore Hotel)	1975
(Boys High)	1881	(Noahs Hotel)	1975
(Antigua Street boatsheds)	1882	(Pioneer Stadium)	1978
(YMCA)	1884	(Airport, international arrivals)	1979
(first City Council)	1887	(City Council Civic Offices)	1980
(Fort Jervois)	1888	(postal centre)	1981
(grecian temple)	1897	(refuse transfer station)	1981
(Canterbury Exhibition Hall)	1900	(new library)	1982
(McLeans mansion)	1900	(Canterbury Savings Bank)	1983
(Christchurch Cathedral)	1904, 1983	(tallest buildings)	1983
(Catholic Cathedral)	1905	(Canterbury Rowing Club)	1987
(Regent Theatre)	1905	"(Kiwi" House)	1984
(King Edward barracks)	1905	(Park Royal)	1988
(Polytech)	1906	(Tallest)	1983, 1988
(state houses)	1906	(Tower Proposal)	1987
(Cashmere Sanitorium)	1907	(Tuahiwi Marae)	1989
(third Theatre Royal)	1908, 1980	Bunbury, Major	1840
(Colosseum)	1908	Burgess and Kelly gang	1866
("Press")	1909	"Buried Army" Exhibition	1986
(Queens Theatre)	1912	Burnside High School	1960
(Sign of the Kiwi)	1917	Burwood Hospital	1902
(second City Council)	1924	Burton, William	1988
(children's library)	1924	Buses (first)	1904
(Bishopscourt)	1926	(trolley)	1931
(Civic Theatre)	1928	(diesel)	1936
(Edmonds Band Rotunda)	1929	(pram hooks)	1942
(Majestic Theatre)	1930	(last trolley)	1956
(nurses home)	1931	(women drivers)	1979
(New Regent Street)	1932	Bush fires (Australian)	1898
(Robert McDougall Art Gallery)	1932	Business (see Industry and commerce)	
(Millers Department Store)	1939	Butler, Samuel	1860
(MED)	1939	Butterfields Department Store	1857
(pensioner housing)	1939		
(Risingholme)	1943	Cab (first stand)	1863
(cob cottage)	1944	(hansom)	1864
(Cashmere mansion)	1946	Cadeno, Simon	1871
(Sign of the Takahe)	1949	Cafe Continental Hotel	1909
(Princess Margaret Hospital)	1959	Calder McKay Ltd	1953
(Burnside High School)	1960	Camp Bay	1863
(Airport terminal)	1960	Canal League	1908
(railway station)	1960	Canal scheme report	1912
(Rehua meeting house)	1960	Canberra bomber	1953
(Government Life building)	1964		

Cane, Thomas	1877	Canterbury Public Library	
Cannon estate	1962	(established)	1859
"Canterbury"	1851	(building)	1875
"Canterbury", HMNZS	1973	(children's)	1924
Canterbury Aero Club	1928	(country service)	1930
Canterbury, Archbishop of	1950, 1983	(to City)	1948
Canterbury Association	(formed) 1848	(Town hall site)	1962
	(buys land) 1848	(new building)	1982
	(charter) 1849	(Library Chambers)	1982
	(dissolved) 1852	"Canterbury Punch"	1865
Canterbury Automobile Association - (see Automobile Association)		Canterbury Regiment	1959
Canterbury Aviation Co.	(founded) 1916	Canterbury Repertory Theatre	
	(first flights) 1917	Society	1928
	(accident) 1919	Canterbury Rifles	1859
	(Cook Strait) 1920	Canterbury Rowing Club	1861
	(taken over) 1923	Canterbury Rowing Club	1987
Canterbury Battalion	(Suez) 1915	Canterbury Savings Bank building	1983
	(Gallipoli) 1915	Canterbury settlement	1847
	(casualties) 1918	Canterbury Society of Arts	1880
Canterbury Childrens Theatre	(founded) 1952	Canterbury United Council	1979, 1980
	(building) 1965	Canterbury University (see University)	
Canterbury Club	1874	Canterbury University Drama Society	
Canterbury College (see University)		(Little Theatre)	1927
Canterbury Exhibition Hall	(built) 1900	("Hamlet")	1942
	(fire) 1917	Car (see Motor car)	
	(re-built) 1924	Carlos, King	1988
Canterbury Frozen Meat Co	1881	Cashin Quay	1965
Canterbury Horticultural and Acclimatisation Society	1864	"Cashmere" mansion	1946
Canterbury Housewives Union	1942	Cass, Thomas	1848
Canterbury Industrial Association	1879	"Castle Eden"	1851
Canterbury Jockey Club	1854	Cathedral (See Christchurch Cathedral)	
Canterbury Jubilee Exhibition	1900	Cathedral Square	
Canterbury Lamb	1883	(Christ's College)	1857
Canterbury labour unions	1889	(statue)	1867
Canterbury Local Steam Navigation Company	1855	(air raid shelters)	1942
Canterbury Manufacturers Assn	1879	(centennial)	1950
Canterbury Medical Association	1865	(Govt. Life building)	1964
Canterbury Municipal Ordinance	1859	(BNZ building)	1967
Canterbury Museum (moas)	1866	(Wizard)	1973, 1988
	(opens)	(pedestrian)	1974
	(building)	Catholic	
	(excavations)	(school)	1865
	(whale)	(riots)	1879
	(extensions)	(cathedral)	1905
	(Antarctic Wing)	(Popes Visit)	1986
Canterbury Musical Society	1860, 1861	Caygill, David	1974
Canterbury Music Hall	1861	Caxton Press	1935
Canterbury Orchestra	1978	(founded)	1947
Canterbury Progress League	1918	("Landfall")	
Canterbury Promotion Council	1918	Cecille, Captain J.B	1838
Canterbury Provincial Council (see Provincial Council)		Centennial	1940
		(New Zealand)	
		(Christchurch)	1950
		Centennial Music Festival	1940
		Centennial Pool	
		(built)	1950
		(re-building abandoned)	1971
		(re-built)	1974
		Centennial wing, Museum	1958

Chamber of Commerce		(bankrupt)	1866
(established)	1859	(drainage)	1866
(moves)	1863	(first building)	1887
(building)	1851, 1887	(cycle by-law)	1897
Chamberlain, Marise	1958	(second building)	1924
Channell, Ian Brackenbury	1973, 1988	(airport)	1935
"Charlotte Jane"	1850	(pensioner housing)	1939
Charters	(Freedom of the City)	(FitzGerald statue)	1939
(RNZAF Wigram)	1957	(coat of arms)	1949
(HMNZS "Pegasus")	1965	(planning scheme)	1962
(2nd Battalion RNZIR)	1966	(urban renewal)	1966
(HMNZS "Canterbury")	1973	(Mona Vale)	1969
Chase, Captain	1809	(Hagley Park Rd.)	1970
Chateau Commodore (Regency) Hotel	1975	(election)	1971
Chatham Islands	1940	(neighbourhoods)	1979
Chess	1866	(Civic Offices)	1980
Cheviot	1901	(nuclear-free zone)	1982
Chief Post Office (see Post Office)		(see also Airport, MED, mayors)	
Children's library	1924	(amalgamation)	1989
China	(Rewi Alley)	1926, 1987	1989
(Vice Premier)	1980	(final meeting)	1989
(Premier)	1983	Christchurch Club	1856
(Gansu Province)	1983, 1988	(former)	1861
(Vice Governor, Gansu)	1983	Christchurch Cricket Club	1851
(Premier)	1988	Christchurch Domains Board	
("Buried Army")	1986	(former)	1873
Cholmondeley, Hugh Herber	1925	(statue)	1939
Colmondeley Home	1925	(abolished)	1946
Commerce (see Industry and commerce)		Christchurch, Dorset	1975
Choral music (see Music)		Christchurch Drainage Board	1876
Christchurch	(site)	(see also Drainage)	
(survey)	1849	Christchurch Fire Board	1907
(city)	1850	Christchurch Gas Company	1863
(Council)	1856	Christchurch Girls High School	
(Greater)	1862	(begins)	1877
(centennial)	1903	(university graduates)	1881
Christchurch Amateur Swimming Club	1950	Christchurch Golf Club	1873
Christchurch Beautifying Association	1880	Christchurch Hospital (see Hospitals)	
(Victoria Square)	1897	Christchurch International Airport -	
(FitzGerald statue)	1939	(see Airport)	
Christchurch Boys High School		Christchurch Municipal Council	1862
(begins)	1881	Christchurch Operatic Society	1938
(rowing)	1913	Christchurch Polytechnic	1906
Christchurch Canal League	1908	Christchurch Regional Planning	
Christchurch Cathedral		Authority (see Regional Planning Authority)	
(foundation)	1864	Christchurch School of	
(site)	1873	Instrumental Music	1955
(dedicated)	1881	Christchurch Teachers College	
(earthquake)	1881, 1888, 1901	(Normal School)	1877
(completed)	1904	(Ilam)	1970
(Hickson mission)	1923	"Christchurch Times" (new name)	1929
(spire height)	1983	(ceases)	1935
Christchurch City Council		Christchurch Tramway Board	
(established)	1862	(former)	1903
(artesian well)	1864	(diesel buses)	1936
(swans)	1864		

Christchurch Transport Board (see also Buses)	1903	Cook Strait	(wreck) (cable) (ferry) (flight)	1851 1866 1895 1920
Christchurch Women's Hospital (See Hospitals)				
Christchurch Women's Prison	1985		("Wahine")	1966
Christs College (founded)	1851		(ferry ends)	1976
(moves)	1852	Cooligan, Patricia		1988
(rugby)	1853	Cornwall, Duke and Duchess of		1901
(building)	1857	Counties Act		1876
(rowing)	1913	Counties, formation of		1910
(trees)	1964	Country Library Service		1930
Churches (see Buildings)		Court Theatre		1971
Cinema (first)	1896		(15th Anniversary)	1986
(first theatre)	1908	Court of Appeal		1863
(Queen's)	1912	Coward, Sir Noel		1941
(Majestic)	1930	Cranmer Square (tennis)		1881
(Regent)	1979		(trenches)	1941
Circus (Foleys)	1857	"Cressy"		1850
(Moscow)	1971	Cricket (first club)		1851
Citizens War Memorial	1937		(first match)	1851
City Mall	1982		(All England)	1864
"City of London"	1947		(Lillywhite's)	1877
City-to-Surf fun run	1975		(Canterbury Council)	1877
Civic Offices	1980		(first century)	1881
Civic Theatre (opens)	1928		(first N.Z. team)	1894
(demolished)	1983		(N.Z. Council)	1894
Civic Trust	1984		(Plunket Shield)	1907
Clemens, Samuel L	1895		(N.Z. Women)	1935
Clifford, Charles	1855		(defeat of Australia)	1967
Clifford, Aroha	1928	Crime (first armed robbery)		1846
Clifton Hill fire	1973		(mutiny)	1851
Coal	1855		(McKenzie)	1855
Coat of arms	1949		(first murder)	1863
Cobb & Co. (Timaru)	1863		(crime rate)	1863
(West Coast)	1866		(Dobson murder)	1866
Cob cottage	1944		(Park Terrace murder)	1871
Coin-in-the-slot machine	1904		("Severed Hand" case)	1885
Coldest day	1918		("Temple of Truth" fraud)	1890
Coldest temperature	1945		(Leonard Harper and Co.)	1893
Coleridge, Lake	1915		("horse fiend")	1898
Collins, J.J	1909		(arson - youths)	1929
Colosseum (cinema)	1908		(Hulme/Parker murder)	1954
(demolished)	1932		(prison riot)	1965
Committee on Swans	1864		(arson - Addington)	1975
Commonwealth Games	1971, 1974		(record stolen vehicles)	1985
Community centre	1943	Croquet (association)		1910
"Compte de Paris" (settlers)	1840		(championships)	1912
(watercress)	1857	Crown Solicitor		1862
Connon, Helen	1881	CSB (see Canterbury Savings Bank)		
Container crane	1977	Cumow, Allen		1942
Contract bridge	1936	Cuthberts Green		1980
Convertiplane (Pearse)	1953	Cycles (see Bicycle)		
(to Auckland)	1956			
Cook, Captain James (discovery)	1770			
(statue)	1932			
Cook's Harbour	1830	Daffodils		1933

Daniell, Captain E	1841	(postal centre)	1981
Davis Cup	1912	(Springboks)	1981, 1985
Deaf (School for the) (Games)	1880 1989	(farmers) (tower)	1985 1987, 1988
Deans Bush (fire) (preservation) (to City)	1851 1854 1914	(Wizard) (gondola) (see also Strikes and Riots)	1988 1989
Deans, John (lands sheep) (death)	1843 1854	District Nursing Association	1896
Deans, Bob	1905	Dobson, Sir Arthur Dudley	1864
Deans, Robbie	1983	Dobson, George	1866
Deans, William (first visit) (settles) (exotic tree) (death) (Hagley Park) (watercress)	1842 1842 1846 1851 1855 1857	D'Oyly Carte Opera Company Domains Board (see Christchurch Domains Board)	1939 1979
"Deborah"	1844	Donnithorne, Don	1982
Denmark, Queen of	1987	Drainage (scheme abandoned) (Board)	1866 1876
Densem, John	1989	(sewer) (pumping station)	1879 1882
Destructor, municipal (opens) (electricity)	1902 1903	Drama (see Theatre and drama)	
Diamond, Neil	1976	Dredge	1912
DIC	1908	Drew, John	1935
Dickson, Captain Euan	1920	Drought	1988
"Discovery"	1901	Drownings (Lyttelton Harbour) (Avon)	1851 1851
Disputes, debates and disagreements (Godley) (tunnel) (hospital) (temperance) (South Island separation) (ratepayers) (Cathedral site) (University site) (Catholic/Protestant) (Midland line) (Bickerton) (Deans "try") (Estuary port and canal) (Maori land compensation) (nurses home) (newspaper war) (FitzGerald statue) (art controversy) (master transportation plan) (Town Hall site) (Rolleston Avenue trees) (fluoridation) (Hagley Park road)	1849 1861 1862 1863 1865 1866 1873 1874 1879 1885 1902 1905 1908 1920 1931 1935 1939 1948 1962 1962 1964 1965 1970, 1971 1971	(3 men) (yacht race) "Duke of Bronte" Duncan, P and D Dunedin (railway) (telephone) (air service) Dunedin Highland Pipe Band "Dunera" Durham Street bridges Durham Street Methodist Church Dux de Lux Tavern	1987 1887 1930 1906 1940 1977 1864 1989
		"Earth and Sky"	1971
		Earthquakes	1869, 1881, 1888, 1901
		Edger, Kate	1881
		Edinburgh, Duke of	1869, 1954, 1963, 1968
			1970, 1973, 1974, 1977, 1981, 1986
		Edmonds Band Rotunda	(open) 1929
			(carnival) 1933
		Education	
		(first school)	1851
		(Christs College)	1852
		(Mechanics Institute)	1859
		(report)	1863
		(Catholic)	1865
		(Hagley High)	1865
		(University)	1874
		(library)	1875

(Normal School)	1877	(death)	1934
(Girls High)	1877	(Sign of the Takahe)	1949
(School for the Deaf)	1880	Ellesmere County	1910
(Lincoln College)	1880	Ellis	1840
(Boys High)	1881	Elmwood Players	1948
(Women university graduates)	1881	"Endeavour"	1770
(first aid examinations)	1884	English Park	1928
(Rutherford)	1890	Epidemics (influenza)	1918
(nursing school)	1891	(polio)	1924
(Bickerton)	1902, 1929	(polio)	1948
(all-woman school committee)	1904	(see also fever)	
(Polytech)	1906	"Erewhon"	1860
(Te Wai Pounamu College)	1909	Escalator	1939
(Ilam staff club)	1910	Estuary (survey)	1841
(kindergarten)	1912	(canal scheme)	1908, 1912
(Inter-collegiate rowing)	1913	(part to City)	1963
(Workers Educational Assn.)	1915	(City control)	1968
(Shelley)	1920	European birds	1867
(record attendance)	1922	European child, first	1844
(open air classrooms)	1924	European settlers, first	1840
(vocational guidance)	1926	Evans Pass (strike)	1840
(University Drama Society)	1927, 1942	(road)	1857
(country library service)	1930	"Evening News"	1874
(speech therapy)	1930	Exhibitions (Interprovincial)	1872
(remedial teaching)	1931	(Industrial)	1880
(Popper)	1937	(Joubert and Twopeny)	1882
(student prank)	1939	(Industrial)	1883
(Primary music festival)	1939	(Canterbury Jubilee)	1900
(play centre)	1941	(N.Z. International)	1906
(polio epidemic)	1948	(hall burnt)	1917
(Council takes over library)	1948	(Great Exhibition)	1922
(decision to move University)	1949	Exotic tree, first	1846
(Little Theatre fire)	1953	Exposure, two boys die	1883
(School of Instrumental Music)	1955	"Extinguisher"	1865
(Burnside High School)	1960	Eyre County	1989
(Teachers College)	1970		
(students arts festival)	1973		
(University completes move)	1975		
(Four Avenues)	1975	Fabiola, Queen	1987
(Arts Centre)	1979	Fairhall, Neroli	1981
(new library)	1982	Farr, Samuel C	1850, 1877
(University library)	1983	Feast, H.S	1940
(youngest graduate)	1983	Fendalton (play centre)	1941
Edward VIII, King	1920	(S.G.Holland)	1949
Electricity (first)	1882	Fendalton Primary School	1924
(Ballantynes)	1891	Ferrier Fountain	1972
(City Council)	1903	Ferry (Ferrymead)	1851
(trams)	1905	(Cook Strait)	1895
(hydro)	1915	("Wahine")	1966
(street lights)	1915	(ends)	1976
"Elizabeth" (Captain Wiseman)	1827	Ferrymead (ferry)	1851
(Captain Stewart)	1830	(railway)	1863
Elizabeth II, Queen	1954, 1963, 1970, 1974	(bridge)	1864
	1977, 1981, 1986	(cob cottage)	1944
"Elizabeth" Sea Elephant	1985	(historic park)	1966
Ell, Harry G. (Summit Rd.)	1908	(bridge re-built)	1967

Fever	(Anniversary at) ("Brothers Pride") ("Christchurch")	1863 1875 1860	"Fly" Foley, Mr and Mrs Fort Jervois	1848 1857 1888
Fire Brigade	(formed) (steam engine) (Fire Board)	1860 1865 1907	Foulds, Mary Ellen Four Avenues School Fox, William	1986 1975 1848
Fire ordinance		1867	Franking machine	1904
Fires	(Canterbury Plains) (Riccarton Bush) (brewery) (Colombo Street) (Armagh/Colombo Street) (Port Hills) (Lyttelton) (Town Halls) (Linwood) (Peninsula) (Australian bush) (Port Hills) (Antigua boatsheds) (Stranges) (Cafe Continental) (Iam homestead) (Exhibition Hall) ("Cashmere" mansion) (Ballantynes) (Little Theatre) (Clifton Hill) (Addington showgrounds) ("Kemphaan") (Regent Theatre) (Open) (Port Hills)	1300s 1851 1861 1864 1866 1868 1870 1873 1896 1898 1898 1907 1907 1908 1909 1910 1917 1946 1947 1953 1973 1975 1978 1979 1984 1989	Fraud ("Severed Hand") ("Temple of Truth") Freedom of the City (see Charters) Free kindergarten Freezing works French settlers "Friedelburg" Friendship Corner Frost, heaviest Frost (Coldest September) Fun run	1885 1891,1897 1912 1883 1840 1872 1978 1872 1988 1975
Firestone Tire and Rubber Company		1949	Gabriel's Gully	1861
First aid examinations		1884	Galaxy, Lockheed	1974
"First four ships"		1850	Gallipoli	1915
Fish		1867	Gansu Province, China	1983,1988
Fisherton		1907	Garrett, H.L	1960
Fitzgerald, A.E		1894	Gas (Christchurch Gas Co.)	1863
FitzGerald, J.E.	(editor) (Superintendent) ("Press") (statue)	1851 1853 1861 1939	(street lights) (night cycle racing) (closure)	1864 1897 1982
Floods	(Avon) (City centre) (Avon-drownings) (Canterbury) (Easter) (twice in one year) ("Wahine" storm) (record rain) (widespread evacuations) (City North)	1868 1886 1887 1908 1938 1945 1968 1974 1977 1986	Gebbie, John and family (settle) (farm)	1843 1845
Floral clock		1953	George V, King	1901
'Flu epidemic		1918	George VI, King	1927
Fluoridation		1965	German settlers	1872
			"Giselle"	1975
			Glenmark	1866
			Gliders	1911
			"Globe"	1874
			Gloucester, Duke of	1935
			Gloucester, Duke and Duchess of	1985
			Glue, W,P	1941
			Glover, Dennis	1935
			Godley Head lighthouse	1865
			Godley, John Robert (Wakefield) (arrives)	1847 1850
			(religious discrimination)	1851
			(returns)	1852
			(statue)	1867
			Gold rushes (Australian) (Gabriel's Gully)	1852 1861
			(West Coast)	1865
			"Golden Plough"	1967
			Golf	1873

Gondola Proposal	1989	(amalgamation)	1968	
Gordon, G	1862	Halswell "horse fiend"	1898	
Gould, George	1851	Halswell tornado	1983	
Government Life Building	1964	"Hamlet"	1942	
Government Gardens	1864	Hansom cab	1864	
"Governor Bligh"	1815	Harbour (see Lyttelton Harbour)		
Governors Bay	1925	Harewood Aerodrome (see Airport)		
Graham, Rev. Billy	1959	Harman, R.D	1909	
Gramophone	1891	Harper, Leonard and Co	1893	
Graving dock	1883	Hart, G.A.J	1939	
Gray, J.H	1973	Harvesters	1877	
Great Exhibition	1922	Haskins, F.T	1875	
"Greenpeace" Ship	1985	Hay, Ebenezer and family	1843, 1851	
Grecian temple	1897	Hay, Sir Hamish G	1982, 1986, 1989	
Green, R.E	1939	Heathcote County	(formed) 1910	
Greenwood brothers	(settle) (robbery)	1843 1846	(part to City) 1911 (part to City) 1953 (Amalgamation) 1989	
Grenadier Hotel	1986	Heathcote River	(exploration) 1841 (watercress) 1857	
Grey, Sir George	1849	Heifetz, Jascha	1921	
Grono, Captain John	1815	Hempleman, Captain George		
"Group, The" (formed)	1927	(whaling)	1836	
(controversy)	1948	(shore station)	1837	
Gustaf, King Carl	1989	Henderson, Louise	1927	
Guthardt, Rev. Dr. Phyllis	1959, 1984	Herriot, James	(settles) 1840 (abandons farm) 1841	
Guthrey, A.R	1971	"Heroine"	1838	
Haast, Sir Julius von	(moa bones) (museum)	1866 1867	Herzog, Dr Chaim	1986
Hadlee, Richard		1988	Hickson mission	1923
Hagley Park	(settlement) (first sports) (ordinance) (hospital) (acclimatisation) (golf) (railway meeting) (exhibition and railway) (City boundary) (nurses home) (daffodils) (slit trenches) (to City) (Blenheim Road extension) (totem pole) (road controversy)	1847 1851 1855 1862 1867 1873 1885 1906 1922 1931 1933 1941 1946 1957 1959 1970, 1971	High rise building	1964
		1985	Hill, Alfred	1906
			Hill, C.M	1919
			Hockey (N.Z. Association)	1902
			(gold medal)	1976
			Hodgkins, Frances	1948
			Hokitika	1866
			Holland, Sir Sydney G	1949
			"Holly Lea"	1900
			"Holmwood"	1940
			Hornbrook, Major Alfred	1849
			"Horse fiend"	1898
			Horticultural exhibition	1852
			Horticultural Society	1853
			Hospitals (first established)	1862
			(Sunnyside)	1863
			(nursing school)	1891
			(x-rays)	1898
			(Burwood)	1902
			(leper colony)	1924
			(St Georges)	1928
			(nurses home)	1931
			(Princess Margaret)	1959
			(paraplegic sports)	1967
			("Test-tube" Baby)	1983
			("test-tube" twins)	1983

(<i>In Vitro</i>)	1985	(Addington saleyards)	1874
(Youngest Survivor)	1986	(Kaiapoi Woollen Mills)	1875
(Redevelopment)	1987	(Andrews and Beaven)	1878
(Record Births)	1988	(Canterbury Industrial Assn.)	1879
Hotels		(Industrial exhibitors)	1880, 1883
(Mitre)	1849	(Lane, Walker, Rudkin)	1880
(White Hart)	1851	(Belfast freezing works)	1883
(number of)	1866	(locomotive)	1889
(Cafe Continental)	1909	(J. Ballantyne and Co.)	1891
(Ramada Inn)	1974	(bankruptcy)	1893
(Chateau Commodore)	1975	(Metropolitan Cycle Show)	1897
(Noahs)	1975	(Para Rubber Company)	1909
(Park Royal)	1988	(Canterbury Aviation Company)	1916
(Grenadier)	1986	(Radio Broadcasting Co. of N.Z.)	1925
Hottest day	1973	(Caxton Press)	1935
Howard, Arthur	1885	(Urlwins Industries)	1936
Howard, Dame Mabel	1947	(Millers Department Store)	1939
Hughes, Cecil	1922	(Saturday trading)	1946
Hulme, Juliet	1954	(aerial topdressing)	1949
Hulme, Ken	1985	(machine tool show)	1970
Huntsbury	1941	(Radio Avon)	1973
"Husky"	1951	(gas works close)	1982
Hydro-electricity	1915	Influenza epidemic	1918
Icon exhibition	1980	Inter-island ferry (see Ferry)	
Ilam (homestead)	1910	Invercargill	1903
(University site)	1949	Invercargill Garrison Band	1880
(University moves)	1975	"In Vitro"	1985
Immigration barracks	1897	Iran, Crown Prince Reza of	1978
Industrial action	1849	Iran, Shah and Empress of	1974
(see also Strikes)		Isaac, Sir Neil	1987
Industrial Exhibitions	1880, 1883	"Isabella Hercus"	1851
Industry and commerce		Islington Freezing Works	1899
(greenstone)	1675	Israel, President of	1986
(trading)	1831		
(whaling)	1835, 1836		
(shore station)	1837		
(hotel)	1849		
(Andersons Foundry)	1850	James Hay Theatre	1972, 1986
(bank)	1851	Japan, Crown Prince and	
(Pyne, Gould Guinness)	1851	Princess of	1973
(White Hart Hotel)	1851	(see Music)	
(flour mill)	1853	Jellie Park Pool	1960
(Local Steam Navigation Co.)	1855	Jet flights, first	1965
(coal)	1855	Jockey Club (meeting)	1851
(brewery)	1858	(formed)	1854
(Chamber of Commerce)	1859	Jogging	1975
(Christchurch Gas Company)	1863	Jollie, Edward (arrives)	1849
(cab stand)	1863	(survey)	1850
(Chamber of Commerce moves)	1863	Jones, John	1840
(Aulsebrooks)	1863	Joubert and Twopeny's Exhibition	1882
(hotels)	1866	Jubilees (Queen Victoria)	1897
(P. and D. Duncan)	1865	(Canterbury)	1900
(meat preserving works)	1871	Jubilee clock	1860
(N.Z. Shipping Company)	1873, 1883	Jumbo jet	1972
		Jury forewoman	1960

			(rugby score)	1983
Kaiapohia	(greenstone) (pa)	1600s 1700s	(swimming pool) (U2)	1985 1989
	(skirmish)	1830	Lancastrian	1947
	(massacre)	1832	"Landfall"	1947
Kaiapoi	(land purchase)	1848	"Landfall in Unknown Seas"	1942
	(boxing)	1862	Land Office	1851
	(railway)	1872	Land Wars	1859, 1863
	(railway accident)	1905	Lane Walker Rudkin	1880
	(Boy Scouts)	1908	Langlois, Captain Jean	1840
	(Kirk)	1974	Latimer Square (cycle race)	1869
Kaiapoi Woollen Mills		1875	(temple)	1897
Kaikoura Mountains		1796	(slit trenches)	1941
Kai Tahu		1989	(Town Hall site)	1962
Kapiti Island		1830	Law (Deans/Godley)	1851
Karetai, Chief		1840	(Supreme Court)	1852
"Kemphaan"		1978	(illegal boxing contest)	1862
"Kemp's deed"		1848	(Court of Appeal)	1863
Kennel Club		1886	(bankrupt solicitor)	1893
Kent, Duke and Duchess of		1980	(longest lawsuit)	1960
Kerr's Reach		1950	Lee Kuan Yew	1975
Keys, G.M		1926	Leper colony	1924
Kindergarten		1912	Library (see Canterbury Public Library)	
King Edward Barracks		1905	Library Chambers	1875, 1982
Kingsford Smith, Charles	(radio) (landing)	1926 1928	Lift, passenger	1905
Kipling, Rudyard		1891	Lift, exterior	1983
Kirk, Norman		1974	Lighthouse	1865
Kitchener, Lord		1910	Lilburn, Douglas	1942
Kiwi House (Opening)		1984	Lincoln College (opens)	1880
Kiwi, Sign of the		1917	(ploughing)	1967
Kohler's Pleasure Grounds		1865, 1867	Linguist	1876
Kohler, Richard Wildblood		1867	Linwood (Town Board)	1882
Kreisler, Fritz		1925	(Borough)	1893
Kurashiki, Japan		1974	(gorse fires)	1896
			(amalgamation)	1903
			(woman minister)	1959
			Litchfield, H	1928
Labour Party, N.Z		1925	Literature (Samuel Butler)	1860
Labour Weekend		1985	(Anthony Trollope)	1872
"Lady Nugent"		1850	(Mark Twain)	1895
Lamb Losses		1986	(James K. Baxter)	1907
Lancaster Park	(opens)	1881	(George Bernard Shaw)	1934
	(trotting)	1886	(Dennis Glover)	1935
	(rugby)	1888	(Caxton Press)	1935
	(swimming pool)	1894, 1985	(Noel Coward)	1941
	(athletics)	1896	(Allen Curnow)	1942
	(night racing)	1897	(Ngaio Marsh)	1942, 1982
	(balloonist)	1899	("Landfall")	1947
	(Plunket Shield)	1907	(Keri Hulme)	1985
	(Davis Cup)	1912	Little Theatre (opens)	1927
	(Springboks)	1921	(fire)	1953
	(women's cricket)	1935	Li Xiannian	1980
	(Billy Graham)	1959	"Loan of a Lover, The"	1857
	(Snell)	1962	Lorraine, "Captain"	1899
	(record crowd)	1971	Lovell-Smith, William	1973
			Lotto Sales	1987

Luck, Isaac	1861	(rowing)	1862
Luckner, Count Felix von	1918	(breakwaters)	1865
Lumley, G	1863	(birds introduced)	1867
Lyster's Royal Italian and English		(tsunami)	1868, 1960
Opera Company	1864	(electricity)	1882
Lyttelton	(John Deans)	(graving dock)	1883
(Tuckett)	1843	("Russian scare")	1885
(Thomas)	1844	(Battery Point)	1939
(Jollie)	1848	(mines)	1941
(Mitre Hotel)	1849	(strike)	1951
(Godley)	1850	(roll on/roll off)	1965
(settlers)	1850	(Cashin Quay)	1964
(Supreme Court)	1851	(ferries end)	1976
(school)	1851	(container crane)	1977
(Gould)	1851	("Kemphaan" fire)	1978
(choral classes)	1852	(biggest ship)	1982
(steamship)	1853	Lyttelton Harbour Board	1877
(McKenzie)	1855	"Lyttelton Times" (founded)	1851
(Chamber of Commerce)	1859	(evening paper)	1868
(Butler)	1860	(name change)	1929
(tunnel begins)	1861	(ceases)	1935
(telegraph)	1862	Lyttelton Town Hall	1857
(tunnel)	1867		
(fire)	1870		
(time ball)	1876		
(water supply)	1894	McCombs, E.R	1933
(maritime strike)	1890	McCormacks Bay	
(ferry)	1895	(causeway)	1907
(Boer War)	1899	(causeway widened)	1938
(first Scott expedition)	1901	(joins City)	1945
(Shackleton)	1908	McDougall Art Gallery (see Robert	
(2nd Scott expedition)	1910	McDougall Art Gallery)	
(dredge "Manchester")	1912	McDougall, Robert E	1932
(strike)	1913	McGillivray	1840
(W.W.I contingent)	1914	McKenzie, James	1855
(W.W.I wounded)	1915	McKenzie, Sir John	1943
(rail electrified)	1929	McKinnon, Malcolm	1840
(woman M.P.)	1933	McLean's mansion	1900
(W.W.II troops)	1940	McLeod, Jenny	1971
("Holmwood")	1940	McMillan-Brown, Mrs	1881
(road tunnel contract)	1961	McWilliams, T	1928
(road tunnel)	1964	Mahey, Margaret	1983
(Kirk)	1974	Mahoney, Maurice	1972, 1982
(time ball restored)	1978	Mail service (see Postal service)	
(tunnel tolls)	1979	Majestic Theatre	1930
Lyttelton Harbour		"Makatoa"	1867
(Port Cooper)	1827	Malthouse	1965
(Cook's Harbour)	1830	Malvern County	1910
("Vittoria")	1831	Malvern Hills	1855
(Maori war party)	1833	"Manchester"	1912
(whaling)	1835	Manson, Samuel and family	
(Greenwoods)	1843	(settle)	1843
(settlers)	1850, 1851	(farm)	1844
(drownings)	1851	Manson, Jeannie	1844
(storm)	1851	Manson, Roger	1989
(rabbits introduced)	1852	Maori (feud)	1825-28

		(Civic Offices)	1980
(population)	1832	Military (see Armed Forces)	
(canoe)	1891	Mines	1941
(artifacts)	1899	Mini roundabout	1975
(new reserves)	1906	Ministry of Transport	
(college)	1909	(traffic enforcement)	1969
(compensation)	1920	(parking enforcement to city)	1983
(Rehua meeting house)	1960	Mitre Hotel	1849
(national marae)	1980	Moa	1500s
(remains discovered)	1988	Moa Bone Point	1872
(land claim)	1989	Moa bones	1866
(see also moa hunters, Ngai Tahu, Ngati Mamoe, Ngati Toa, Waitaha)		Moa hunters	1000s
Marae, national	1980	"Monarch"	1850
Margarette, Queen	1987	Mona Vale	1969
Maritime strikes	1890, 1913, 1951	Montgomery, Viscount Bernard	1947
Marjai, Dr Juzet	1986	Moore, Ronnie	1928
Market Square (see Victoria Square)		Moorhouse, William Sefton	
Marlborough	1855	(Superintendent)	1859
"Marra"	1851	(second term)	1866
Marriage (first European)	1850	(statue)	1885
(criticism of)	1902	"Morning"	1902
Marsh, Dame Ngaio ("Hamlet")	1942	Morrell, Captain Benjamin	1830
(death)	1982	Mortimer, Greg	1984
Mary, Queen	1901	Moscow Circus	1971
Maude, Nurse Sybilla	1896	Motor car (first)	1899
Mauger, Ivan	1928	(violation)	1900
Mayors (Wilson)	1868	(A.A.)	1903
(Wigram)	1903	(gymkhana)	1905
(Hall)	1906	(petrol station)	1928
(Taylor)	1911	(Lady Wigram)	1949
(Archer)	1925	(tyre manufacture)	1949
(Macfarlane)	1938	(parking meters)	1955
(Andrews)	1950	(parking building)	1965
(Guthrey)	1971	(traffic computer)	1969
(Pickering)	1971	(enforcement)	1969
(Hay)	1982	(road accidents)	1973
(Buck)	1989	(TV monitors)	1977
Meals on wheels	1951	("Roadshow")	1982
Meat preserving works	1871	(speed limit)	1985
Mecca petrol station	1928	Mountfort, Benjamin Woolfield	
Mechanics Institute	1859	(Christchurch Club)	1861
MED (see Municipal Electricity Department)		(Provincial Council)	1865
Medical Association	1865	(Museum)	1870
Melba, Dame Nellie	1903	(University)	1877
Melbourne	1951	(Trinity Church)	1974
Memorial Avenue	1959	Mt Cavendish Reserve	1899
Menuhin, Yehudi	1935	Mt Cook	1894
"Mermaid"	1796	Mt Herbert County	1910
Methodist Church (Durham Street)	1864	Mt Pleasant (joins City)	1943
(woman minister)	1959	(valley)	1962
Metro refuse	1981	Mt Vernon	1984
Midland line	1885	Municipal Electricity Department	1903
"Milestones"	1928	(building)	1939
Millers Department Store (built)	1939	Municipal refuse destructor	1902, 1903
		Municipal tepid baths (open)	1908
		(close)	1947

Murder (see Crime)		(bees)	1852
Museum (see Canterbury Museum)		Netball	1912
Museum of Transport and Technology	1956	New Brighton	1887
Music		(tramway) (pier)	1894
(choral classes)	1852	(Borough)	1897
(Canterbury Musical Society)	1860	(joins City)	1941
(Canterbury Music Theatre)	1861	(Saturday trading)	1946
(first opera)	1864	(trotting course)	1963
(competitions, choral & band)	1880	(pier demolished)	1965
(Woolston Brass Band)	1883	(mall)	1978
(first phonograph)	1891	New Music Hall	1861
(Bicycle Band)	1895	New Regent Street	1932
(Dame Nellie Melba)	1903	New York Philharmonic Orchestra	1974
(Paderewski)	1904	New Zealand Army (see Armed Forces)	
(first professional orchestra)	1906	New Zealand Army Band	1974
(pipe band contest)	1906	New Zealand Boxing Association	1902
(Jascha Heifetz)	1921	New Zealand Company	
(Fritz Kreisler)	1925	("Kemp's Deed")	1848
(band rotunda)	1929	(Akaroa)	1849
(Yehudi Menuhin)	1935	(Canterbury)	1849
(Christchurch Operatic Society)	1938	New Zealand Constitution Act	1852
(Primary schools festival)	1939	New Zealand Cricket Council	1894
(Centennial music festival)	1940	New Zealand Hockey Association	1902
(Noel Coward)	1941	New Zealand International Exhibition	1906
("Landfall in Unknown Seas")	1942	New Zealand Metropolitan Cycle Show	1897
(women's pipe band)	1947	New Zealand Miniature Rifle Assn	1924
(School of Instrumental Music)	1955	New Zealand Shipping Co.	
(Louis Armstrong)	1963	(registered)	1873
(Beatles)	1964	(steam)	1883
(Pan Pacific Arts Festival)	1965	Newspapers	
(India Te Wiata)	1965	("Lyttelton Times")	1851
("Porgy and Bess")	1965	("Press")	1861
(Sir Malcolm Sargent)	1965	("Star")	1868
(Pan Pacific Arts Festival)	1968	("Globe")	1874
("Earth and Sky")	1971	("Telegraph")	1874
(Army Band)	1974	("Truth")	1874
(Leonard Bernstein)	1974	("Evening News")	1874
(New York Philharmonic Orch.)	1974	("Sun")	1914
(Neil Diamond)	1976	("Christchurch Times")	1929
(Dame Joan Sutherland)	1976	(newspaper war)	1935
(David Bowie)	1978	("Star-Sun")	1935
(Orchestra dispute)	1978	Nga Hau E Wha national marae	1980
("Count" Basie)	1979	Ngai Tahu	
(D'Oyly Carte Opera Company)	1979	(move south)	1600s
("Roadshow")	1982	(settlements)	1700s
(U2)	1989	(civil war)	1825-28
Mutiny	1851	(skirmish)	1830
M.W.Arcade	1912	(Kaiapohia)	1832
		(Taiaroa)	1833
		("Kemp's Deed")	1848
		(new reserves)	1906
National Council of Women	1896	(compensation)	1920
National Sports Training Centre	1981	(land claim)	1989
Neale, Neta	1953	Ngati Mamoe	1500s
Neighbourhood committees	1979	Ngati Toa	
Nelson (colonists)	1849	(skirmish)	1830
		(Kaiapohia)	1832

"Nimrod"	1908	Parkhouse, Janie	1974	
Noah's Hotel	1975	Parking building	1965	
Normal School	(training college)	1877	Parking enforcement	1983
	(speech classes)	1930	Parking meters	1955
	(preservation)	1981	Parklands, Snake	1984
Northern motorway	1967	Park Royal Hotel	1988	
North Linwood	1911	Park Terrace murder	1871	
North Richmond	1914	Parr, George	1864	
"Novelty"	1868	"Partial impact" theory	1929	
Nuclear weapons-free zone	1982	Pascoe, Paul	1960	
Nurses home	1931	Pavlova, Anna	1926	
Nursing School	1891	P.D.L. Group	1936	
		Peacock Springs	1987	
		Pearse, Richard W	1953, 1956	
		"Pegasus"	1809	
Oates, Nicholas (first car)	1899	"Pegasus", HMNZS	1965	
(first violation)	1900	Pegasus Bay	1809	
Ohoka	1909	Peng, Li	1988	
Okarito	1909	"Penguin"	1895	
Olympic Games	1976	Pensioner housing	1939	
Onawe Peninsula	1832	Perak	1837	
One-way streets (first)	1969	Perks, R.E	1955	
(completed)	1973	Petition - municipal district	1861	
Opawa	1916	Petre, Francis William	1905	
"Open air" classrooms	1924	Petrol station	1928	
Opera (see Theatre and drama)		Philosophy	1937	
Operatic Society	1938	"Phoebe"	1863	
Operation Deep Freeze	1955	Phonograph	1891	
Orana Park	1976, 1984, 1989	Pickering, Neville G	1971	
Orchestras (see Music)		Picton (railway)	1945	
Orchestra classes	1955	(rail accident)	1947	
Orr, Jock	1988	Picture theatres (see Cinema)		
Otago	(Taiaroa)	Pigeon Bay	1840, 1843	
	(settlement)	Pioneer Bicycle Club	1879	
	(land purchase)	Pioneer Sports Club	1879	
	(colonists)	Pioneer Sports Stadium	1978	
	(gold rush)	Pipe bands (see Music)		
Otira tunnel	1923	Plague hospital	1902	
Overbridges (see bridges)		Plastics	1936	
		Play Centre	1941	
Paderewski, Jan	1904	Pleasure Gardens, Wainoni	1929	
Painting (see Art)		"Pleasure Garden, The"	1948	
Palmer, Geoffrey	1989	Pleasure Grounds, Kohlers	1865	
Pan Pacific Arts Festival	(first)	Ploughing	1967	
	(second)	Plunket Shield	1907	
Papanui	1923, 1949	Poland (settlers)	1872	
Papanui Bridge	1852	(Paderewski)	1904	
Papanui bush	1300s, 1857	Police (boxing match)	1862	
Paparua County	(formed)	(volunteer)	1871	
	(amalgamation)	(taken over)	1877	
Paparua Prison	1910	(police station)	1973, 1983	
Paraplegic sports	1968	Polio	1924, 1948	
Para Rubber Company	1969	Polish settlers	1872	
Parker, Pauline	1954	Pollution (drainage)	1866	
		(Avon pool)	1877	
		(air)	1975, 1977	

Polo	1890	Public library (see Library)	
Pope John Paul II	1986	Public schools	1863
Popper, Sir Karl	1937	Pumping station	1882
Population: figures given for	1840, 1849	"Punch in Canterbury"	1865
	1862, 1866, 1876, 1919, 1959	Purachatra, Prince Prem	1977
"Porgy and Bess"	1965	Purau (Greenwood brothers)	1843
Port Cooper	1827	(robbery)	1846
Port Hills (strike)	1849	Pyne, Gould, Guinness	1851
(first vehicle)	1857	Pyramid Machines	1960
(road)	1857		
(fire)	1868		
(glider)	1911		
Port Victoria	1848	"Qin Shihuang" Exhibition	1986
Postal service (Lyttelton)	1857	Quail Island	1924
(Timaru)	1858	Quarantine (fever)	1863
(Post Office built)	1879	(leprosy)	1924
(Victoria Square)	1897	Queen Elizabeth II Park	
(franking machine)	1904	(bought)	1963
(airmail)	1921	(election issue)	1971
(P.O. preservation)	1981	(opens)	1973
(postal centre)	1981	(Commonwealth Games)	1974
Post Office (see Postal service)		(New Zealand Games)	1975
Pound	1897	(Diamond concert)	1976
Prams on buses	1942	(Bowie concert)	1978
Presbyterian Church	1857	(Nat. Sports Training Centre)	1981
"Press, The" (begins)	1861	Queen Mother	1958, 1966
(evening paper)	1874	Queens Theatre	1912
(building)	1909		
Price, W.H. and Son	1960		
Price Waterhouse Building	1988		
Pneur, Dominique	1985	Rabbits	1852
Primary Schools Music Festival	1939	Racing, horse (meeting)	1851
"Prime of Miss Jean Brodie, The"	1971	(first race)	1851
Princess Margaret Hospital	1959	(Jockey club)	1854
Princess Theatre (see Royal Princess		(Riccarton)	1856
Theatre)		(strike)	1913
Prison (Victoria Square)	1897	(see also Trotting)	
(Paparua)	1965	Racing, motor	1949
Procession, centennial	1950	Racing, speedway	1928
Prohibition (society)	1863	Radio (Rutherford experiments)	1894
(local option poll)	1894	(Shelley)	1920
Protest marches (Vietnam)	1971	(Radio Society)	1921
(Springboks)	1981, 1985	(first broadcasts, 3AC)	1923
Protestant	1879	(Radio Broadcasting Co.)	1925
Provincial Council		(3YA)	1926
(act)	1852	(sports broadcasts)	1926
(first meeting)	1853	(all night)	1928
(town reserves)	1855	(state control)	1932
(river clearing)	1857	(G.B.Shaw broadcast)	1934
(town clock)	1860	(Radio Avon)	1973
(education report)	1863	(Radio Rhema)	1978
(buildings)	1865	(Radio UFM)	1986
(road train)	1867	Radio Broadcasting Company of N.Z.	
(abolished)	1876	(formed)	1925
(University graduates)	1881	(3YA)	1926
(see also Superintendents)		(taken over)	1932

Radley	1945	Remedial teaching	1931
RAF	1953	Repertory Society	1928
Railcar	1926	Reserves (see town reserves)	
(first)	1940	Rhodes, Captain William B	1839
(speed record)	1854	Rhodes-Moorhouse, William B	1915
Railway	1861	Riccarton (Herriot)	1840
(commission)	1863	(Deans)	1843
(tunnel begins)	1865	(road)	1851
(Ferrymead)	1866	(Deans' death)	1854
(west and south)	1867	(reaping machine)	1857
(to Rolleston)	1870	(harvesters)	1877
(tunnel opens)	1872	Riccarton Borough (formed)	1913
(gauge change decision)	1876	(Mona Vale)	1969
(to Kaiapoi)	1877	(amalgamation)	1989
(to Timaru)	1877	Riccarton Bush	1300s, 1851
(gauge change)	1878	(see also Deans Bush)	
(station)	1885	Riccarton House	1856
(to Dunedin)	1889	Riccarton Race Course (begins)	1856
(Midland line)	1899	(crash)	1919
(N.Z. locomotive)	1903	Richmond	1890
(Rakaia accident)	1905	"Richmond"	1843
(to Invercargill)	1906	Riots (Catholic/Protestant)	1879
(Kaiapoi accident)	1923	("Temple of Truth")	1897
(Hagley Park)	1926	(Paparua)	1965
(to West Coast)	1929	Ripapa Island (settlement)	1700s
(railcar)	1940	(destroyed)	1825-28
(electrification)	1945	(Fort Jervois)	1888
(speed record)	1947	(von Luckner)	1918
(to Picton)	1953	Risingholme	1943
(Seddon accident)	1960	RNZAF (see Royal New Zealand Air Force)	
(Tangiwhi disaster)	1971	Roads and streets	
(new station)	1988	(workers strike)	1849
(last steam)	1985	(Riccarton)	1851
(anniversary)	1974	(Bridle Path)	1857
Rainbow Warrior	1899	(Port Hills)	1857
Rain, record	1974	(West Coast)	1866
Rakaia	1974	(road train)	1867
Ramada Inn	1983	(sealed streets)	1900
"Randolph"	1983	(New Regent Street)	1932
Ranfurly Shield	1979	(Blenheim Road)	1957
"Rangatira"	1700s	(Memorial Avenue)	1959
Rapaki (settlement)	1883	(tunnel contract)	1961
(monuments)	1857	(transportation plan)	1962
Reaping machine	1872	(road tunnel)	1964
Redcliffs	1902, 1903	(northern motorway)	1967
Red Cross Society	1962, 1970	(one-way streets, first)	1969
(meeting)	1916	(road accidents)	1973
(meals-on-wheels)	1951	(Hagley Park)	1970
Refuse destructor	1905	(one-way streets, completed)	1973
Regattas	1979	(mini roundabout)	1975
Regent Theatre (built)	1954	(closed circuit TV)	1977
(fire)	1962	(tunnel tolls)	1979
Regional Planning Authority	1980	(southern arterial)	1981
(formed)	1960	(see also Street lighting)	
(transportation plan)	1988	"Roadshow"	1982
(merged)	1960	Robbery	1846
Rehua Meeting House	1960		
Reio, Stanley	1988		

Robert McDougall Art Gallery		Runcie, Dr. Robert	1983
(opens)	1932	"Russian scare"	1885
(Icon exhibition)	1980	Russley Golf Course	1957
(\$25m exhibition)	1980	Rutherford, Lord Ernest	(enrolls)
(Buried Army Exhibition)	1986		1890
(Te Maori Exhibition)	1987	(radio)	1894
(Roller skating)	1867		(Bickerton)
(Rolleston)	1866		1902
(railway)			
(railcar)	1940		
(new town announced)	1973	SAFE Air crash	1957
(new town scrapped)	1975	St Albans (Borough)	1881
(Rolleston Avenue trees)	1964	(amalgamation)	1903
(Rolleston, William)		(kindergarten)	1912
(Administrator)	1868	St Andrews Hill	1943
(statue)	1906	St Andrews Presbyterian Church	1857
(Roll on/roll off loading)	1965	St Georges Hospital	1928
(Roman Catholic (see Catholic))		St John, Order of	1916
("Roman Emperor")	1860	St Martins	1917
(Rowing)	1861	St Michael's Anglican Church	1872
(regatta)	1862	Salmon	1867
(Avon regatta)	1870	Salvation Army	1891
(inter-collegiate)	1913	"Samarang"	1852
(125th anniversary)	1987	Sanitorium	1907
(Rose show)	1871	"Sarah and Elizabeth"	1840
(Round Table)	1953	Sargent, Sir Malcolm	1965
(Royal Christchurch Musical Society.)	1860	Saturday trading	1946
(Royal Exchange Building)	1905	Saunders, Marion	1930
(Royal New Zealand Air Force)		Scandinavian settlers	1872
(established)	1923	Scheel, Walter	1978
(Harewood)	1940	School for the Deaf	1880
(charter)	1957	Schools (see Education)	
("Kemphaan")	1978	Scimitar Horned Oryx	1989
(museum)	1979	Scotland, J.W.H. (flight)	1914
(Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment)	1966	(anniversary)	1964
(Royal Princess)	1989	Scott, George Gilbert	1904
(Royal Princess Theatre)		Scott, Captain Robert Falcon	
(opens)	1863	(first expedition)	1901
(Theatre Royal)	1866	(second expedition)	1910
(Royal visits)	1869, 1901, 1920, 1927, 1935	(news of fate)	1913
	1954, 1956, 1958, 1963, 1966, 1968, 1970	(statue)	1917
	1973, 1974, 1977, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983	Scouts	1908
	1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989	Sea Elephant	1985
Rubber goods	1909	Seager, S. Hurst (Council offices)	1887
Rudkin, Sarah and Alfred	1880	("Cashmere")	1946
Rugby	(Christ's College)	Seattle	1981
	(first game)	Selwyn County	1910
	(Association)	"Severed hand" case	1885
	(Lillywhite and Shrewsbury)	Sewers (begin)	1879
	(Deans' "try")	(health)	1875
	(Springboks)	Shackleton, Sir Ernest	1908
	(broadcast)	Shand, Gwitha	1922
	(record crowd)	Share Market Crash	1987
	(protest march)	Shaw	1840
	(record score)	Shaw, George Bernard	1934
	(Ranfurly Shield)	Shelley, Professor James	1920
		Shipping (see Lyttleton Harbour)	

Ship, biggest	1982	(joins City)	1921
Shirley	1945	Springboks (defeat)	1921
Silvia, Queen	1989	(protests)	1981, 1985
Sinclair, Captain Francis	1843	Springs County	1910
Singapore	1975	Stanley, Captain Owen	1840
"Sir George Seymour"	1850	Stanley, H.M	1892
Sister Cities		"Star" (begins)	1868
(Adelaide)	1972	("Press")	1874
(Kurashiki)	1974	("Star-Sun")	1935
(Christchurch, Dorset)	1975	Starlifter	1979
(Friendship Corner)	1978	State houses	1906
(Seattle)	1981	State Insurance Company	1974
(Gansu Province)	1983, 1988	State Trinity Centre	1974
Skating	1867	Statues (Godley)	1867
(roller)	1908	(Moorhouse)	1885
(Colosseum)		(Queen Victoria)	1903
Skellerup, G.W	1909	(Rolleston)	1906
Skellerup Woolston Brass Band	1883	(Scott)	1917
Slit trenches	1941	(Cook)	1932
Snakes	1984	(Civic war memorial)	1937
Smallbore Rifle Association	1924	(FitzGerald)	1939
Smith, H.R	1901	"Steadfast"	1851
Snell, Peter G	1962	Steam train, last	1971
Snowstorms	1867, 1878, 1895, 1903 1918, 1945 (record), 1988	Steam fire engine	1865
"Sobieski"	1940	Steamship	1853
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	1882	Steam Train (Anniversary)	1988
Soccer	1890	Stephenson, Professor Gordon	1962
Sockburn (abattoir)	1903	Stewart, Captain	1830
(transfer station)	1981	St Michaels Anglican Church	1987
Sockburn Aerodrome (begins)	1917	Storms (Lyttelton Harbour)	1851
(re-named)	1923	(thunderstorm)	1865
Sofia, Queen	1988	(Avon floods)	1868
South Brighton bridge	1981	(hailstorm)	1906
Southern arterial road	1981	(southerly gale)	1924
		(wind, snow and rain)	1945
		(yacht race)	1951
		("Wahine")	1968
		(nor-west gale)	1975
Southern Ballet	1975	(Halswell tornado)	1983
"Southern Cross"	1928	Stranges Department Store (site)	1857
South Island Landless Natives Act	1906	(fire)	1908
South Island Separation Bill	1865	Street lighting (kerosene)	1862
SPCA	1882	(gas)	1864
"Specials"	1913	(turned off)	1866
Speech therapy	1930	(electric)	1915
Speed Limit	1985	Streets (see Roads and streets)	
Speedway	1928	Strikes (road workers)	1849
Spencer-Bower, Olivia	1927	(boot factories)	1885
Sport (first organised)	1851	(maritime)	1890
(broadcast)	1926	(waterfront)	1913
(paraplegic)	1967	("specials")	1913
(Commonwealth Games)	1974	(tramway)	1932
(Sportsman of the Year)	1974	(waterfront)	1951
(New Zealand Games)	1975	Strouts, Frederick	1874
(Nat. Sports Training Cent.)	1981	Summit Rd. (begins)	1908
(see also Cricket, Rugby, etc.)		(Sign of the Kiwi)	1917
Spreydon (Borough)	1911		

	(Ell's death)	1934	Takahe, Sign of the	(Ell)	1934
	(completed)	1938		(construction)	1942
	(Sign of the Takahe)	1949		(opens)	1949
Sumner	(Town Board)	1883	Tallest building		1983, 1988
	(Bells Baths)	1885	Tan, David		1983
	("Severed Hand")	1885	Tangiwai disaster		1953
	(tramway)	1888	Taranaki land wars		1859
	(Borough)	1891	Tayler, Richard		1974
	(water supply)	1894	Teachers College	(Normal School)	1877
	(Cafe Continental)	1909		(Ilam site)	1970
	(floods)	1945	Technical College		1906
"Sun"	(joins City)	1945	Telegraph	(Lyttelton)	1862
	(begins)	1914		(Bluff)	1865
	("Star-Sun")	1935		(West Coast)	1866
Sunbeam Kindergarten		1912		(Cook Strait)	1866
Sunday Trading		1989		(chess)	1866
Sunnyside Hospital		1863	"Telegraph"		1874
Superintendents	(FitzGerald)	1853	Telephone	(first)	1879
	(Moorhouse)	1857		(exchange)	1881
	(Bealey)	1863		(Dunedin)	1887
	(Moorhouse)	1866	Television	(first transmission)	1952
	(Rolleston)	1868		(CHTV 3)	1961
Supreme Court		1852		(live colour)	1974
Sutherland, Dame Joan		1976		(second channel)	1975
Swimming	(first pool)	1865		(traffic monitors)	1977
	(Avon pool)	1877		(Channel 3)	1989
	(club)	1880	"Te Maori" Exhibition		1987
	(Bells Baths)	1885	Temperance	(see Prohibition)	
	(N.Z. championships)	1886	Temperature	(heaviest frost)	1872
	(Lancaster Park)	1894		(coldest day)	1918
	(Australasian champs.)	1898		(record low)	1945
	(tepid baths)	1908		(record high)	1973
	(Gwirtha Shand)	1922		(record variation)	1973
	(tepid baths close)	1947		(coldest September)	1983
	(Centennial Pool)	1950	"Temple of Truth"	(fraud)	1891
	(Jellie Park Pool)	1960		(riot)	1897
	(Waltham Lido Pool)	1967	Tennis	(club)	1881
	(Q.E.II)	1973		(Davis Cup)	1912
	(Commonwealth Games)	1974		(Wilding)	1915
	(Centennial re-built)	1974	Tepid baths	(open)	1908
Sydenham	(Borough)	1877		(close)	1947
	(amalgamation)	1903	Te Rauparaha, Chief	(skirmish)	1830
	(state houses)	1906		(Akaroa)	1830
	(Mabel Howard)	1947		(Kaiapohia)	1832
	(Norman Kirk)	1974		(Onawe)	1832
Sydenham Park		1863	Terrace housing		1876
Sydney	(dredge)	1912	"Terra Nova"		1910, 1988
	(flight)	1947	"Test-tube" Baby		1983
Symphony orchestra (see Music)			"Test-tube" twins		1983
			Te Wai Pounamu College		1909
			Te Wiata, Inia		1965
			Theatre and drama		
"Tahiti"		1914	(first)		1857
Taiaroa, Chief	(war party)	1833	(New Music Hall)		1861
	("sells South Is.")	1840	(Royal Princess Theatre)		1863
Tai Tapu		1825-28	(first Theatre Royal)		1866

(opera)	1864	(competition)	1879
(second Theatre Royal)	1876	(unofficial)	1905
(third Theatre Royal)	1908	(site chosen)	1962
(Shelley)	1920	(opens)	1972
(University)	1927	Town planning	1962
(Repertory Society)	1928	Town reserves (to be sold)	1855
(George Bernard Shaw)	1934	(last sold)	1858
(Operatic Society)	1938	Town sections	1851
(Noel Coward)	1941	Traction engine	1867
(Ngaio Marsh)	1942	Trades and Labour Council	1889
(Elmwood)	1948	Traffic lights (first)	1930
(Children's Theatre)	1952	(computer)	1969
("Earth and Sky")	1971	Training College (see Teachers College)	
(Court Theatre)	1971, 1986	Trams (steam)	1880
(James Hay Theatre)	1972	(New Brighton)	1887
(Theatre Royal preservation)	1980	(Summer)	1888
("Roadshow")	1982	(Tramway Board)	1903
Theatre Royal (first)	1866	(electric)	1905
(second)	1876	(strike)	1932
(third)	1908	(last)	1954
(preservation)	1980	Transfer station	1981
Theatre Royal Charitable Foundation	1980	Transport, Ministry of	1969, 1983
Thomas, Captain Joseph	(arrives)	Tranz-Alpine Express	1987
	(site)	Trees (civic planting)	1863
	(Godley)	(Rolleston Avenue)	1964
	(Hagley)	(storm damage)	1975
3AC, radio	1923	Treffers, Mark	1974
3YA, radio	1926	Trentham	1920
Thunderstorm	1865	Trinity Church	1974
Thyssen Bornemisza exhibition	1980	Trolley buses (first)	1931
Tidal waves	1868, 1960	(last)	1956
Timaru (mail service)	1858	Trollope, Anthony	1872
(coach)	1863	Trotting (first)	1886
(railway)	1876	(Addington)	1899
(cycle race)	1906	(Interdominion)	1938
Time ball station	1876, 1978	(Conference)	1950
"Tinder Box, The"	1952	Trout	1867
Tod, William	1845	Trudeau, Pierre	1970
"Tolaga Bay"	1982	"Truth"	1874
Torlesse, Charles	1848	Tsunami	1868, 1960
Tornado	1983	Tuahwi Marae	1989
Torville and Dean	1985	Tuckett, Frederick	1844
Total Abstinence Society	1863	Tuhawaiki, Chief	1840
Totem Pole (carved)	1959	Tulloch, Jamie	1987
(moved)	1980	Tunnel, rail (Moorhouse)	1857
Tourist Tower	1987	(opposition)	1861
Town Clerk (first)	1862	(begins)	1861
(record service)	1875	(opens)	1867
Town clock	1860	(railcar)	1926
Town Halls (first)	1857	Tunnel, Otira	1923
(Mechanics Institute)	1859	Tunnel, road (see Roads and streets)	
(second)	1864	Tupou IV, King	1979
(earthquake)	1869	Twain, Mark	1895
(destroyed)	1873	Typhoid fever	1875
(terrace houses)	1876	Tyres	1949

U2	1989	(beautifying) (statue, re-naming)	1897 1903
UFM Radio	1989	(Town Hall site)	1962
Ulm,C	1928	(Tower)	1987, 1988
United Council (see Canterbury United Council)		(Amphitheatre)	1988
United States Navy		(Park Royal)	1988
(Operation Deep Freeze)	1955	(Redesigned)	1989
(Lockheed Galaxy)	1974	Victoria Street (Closure)	1983
(Starlifter)	1979	Vietnam War (protests)	1971
Union Airways	1936	(refugees)	1977
Union Bank of Australia	1851	"Vittoria"	1831
University (opens)	1874	Vocational guidance	1926
(building)	1877	Volunteer Fire Brigade	1860
(women graduates)	1881	Volunteer Police	1871
(Rutherford)	1890	Volunteers, military	1863
(radio experiments)	1894	Von Luckner, Count Felix	1918
(Bickerton)	1902, 1929		
(Ilam staff club)	1910	Wagstaff, Henry	1869
(Shelley)	1920	"Wahine"	1966
(Popper)	1937	"Wahine" storm	1968
(library)	1948	Waikato land wars	1863
(decision to move)	1949	Waimairi District (County) Council	
(television tests)	1952	(formed)	1910
(theatre fire)	1953	(part to City)	1953
(move completed)	1975	(fluoridation)	1965
(Art Centre)	1979	(first insulation by-law)	1971
(Hight Library)	1983	(becomes District)	1982
(youngest graduate)	1983	(amalgamation)	1989
Upham, Charles Hazlett	1945	Waimakariri River (boxing)	1862
Urban renewal	1966	(flood)	1868
Urlwins Industries	1936	Wainoni Pleasure Gardens	1929
USN (see United States Air Force)		Waitaha tribe	1500s
Vacation Hotel	1974	Waitangi, Treaty of	1840
Van Asch College	1880	Waitangi Tribunal	1989
Van Asch, Gerrit	1880	Waiwera County	1910
Van der Velden, Petrus	1890	Wakefield, Edward Gibbon	
Veil, Mme Simone	1981	(imprisoned)	1827
Velocipede	1869	(meets Godley)	1847
"Venetian" carnival	1933	(Godley statue inscription)	1867
Victoria Bridge (built)	1852	Wales, Prince of	
(re-built)	1864	1920, 1970, 1974, 1981, 1983	
Victoria Cross (Rhodes-Moorhouse)	1915	Wales, Princess of	1983
(Upham)	1945	Walker, John	1974, 1984
Victoria Park (opens)	1897	Waltham Lido Pool	1967
(fire)	1907	War (civil)	1825-28
(murder)	1954	(Taranaki land wars)	1859
Victoria, Queen (clock)	1860	(Waikato land wars)	1863
(jubilee)	1897	("Russian scare")	1885
(statue)	1903	(Boer)	1899
Victoria Square (floods)	1868	(World War I)	1914
		(World War I casualties)	1915
		(Gallipoli)	1915
		(armistice)	1918
		(World War II)	1940

("Holmwood" sinking)	1940	Wigram, Sir Henry F. (Mayor)	1903
(minelayer)	1941	(aviation)	1916
(trenches dug)	1941	Wilding, Captain A.F	1915
(air raid shelters)	1942	Williams, Harold	1876
(V.E. Day)	1945	"Wilochra"	1915
(V.J. Day)	1945	Willowbank Wildlife Reserve	1975
(Upham)	1945	Wilson, William	1868
Ward, Crosbie	1851	Wind, record	1975
Ward, Edward	1851	(see also Storms)	
Ward, Henry	1851	Winterbourn, Ralph	1931
Warren, F. Miles	1972, 1982	Wiseman, Captain William	1827
Watercress (Avon)	1857	Wizard, The	1973, 1988
(swans)	1864	Women (university graduates)	1881
Water polo	1892	(cycle club)	1892
Water supply (artesian found)	1862	(votes)	1893
(public well)	1864	(National Council)	1896
(Lyttelton)	1877	(school committee)	1904
(Sumner)	1894	(City Councillor)	1917
(City)	1909	(swimming record)	1922
(fluoridation)	1965	("The Group")	1927
(Restrictions)	1989	(first pilot)	1928
Watson, G	1881	(M.P.)	1933
WEA (see Workers Educational Association)		(cricket)	1935
Weld, Sir Frederick A	1855	(Cabinet Minister)	1947
Wellington		(pipe band)	1947
(Deans)	1842	(minister of religion)	1959, 1984
(Godley)	1850		
(soccer)	1890	(jury forewoman)	1960
(ferry)	1895	(bus drivers)	1979
("Battle of Featherston St.)	1913	(writers)	1982, 1983, 1985
(yacht race)	1951	(D.C. Judge)	1988
(Duke and Duchess)	1983	(Mayor)	1989
Wells, Mrs A	1917	Wood, Cecil	1926
Wentworth, W.C	1840	Wood, Rev Margaret	1987
Westland (part of Canterbury)	1853	Wool	1856
(gold rush)	1865	Woollaston, Phillip	1989
(telegraph)	1866	Woolston (Town Board)	1882
(coach)	1866	(Borough)	1893
(road)	1866	(amalgamation)	1921
(province)	1873	Woolston Brass Band	1883
(Midland line)	1885	Worcester Street Bridge	1851
(railway)	1923	Workers Educational Association	
		(begins)	1915
Whale	1909	(country library)	1930
Whaling ("Mermaid")	1796	Worthington, Arthur B	1897
(first ships)	1835	Wynn-Williams, William	1866
(Banks Peninsula)	1836	-----	
(Perak)	1837		
(population)	1840		
White Hart Hotel (begins)	1851	X-ray	1898
(fire)	1908		
Whitworth, Mrs Agnes Lucy	1981		
Wigram Airfield (Sockburn)	1923		
(trans-Tasman)	1928	Yachting	1951
(motor racing)	1949	Yaldhurst School	1904
(charter)	1957	Yaldhurst Transport Museum	1968

YMCA	(building)	1884
	(vocational guidance)	1926
	(remains discovered)	1988
York, Duke of		1927
Young, Valerie		1975

Zhao Ziyang		1983
Zhu Xuanren, Professor		1983

REFERENCE BOOKS

(Where the book title is not self explanatory, a brief description has been given in brackets immediately following the title.)

Andersen, Johannes C. "Old Christchurch" Christchurch 1949

Bennett, F.O. "Hospital on the Avon" Christchurch 1962

Brailsford, Barry "The Tattooed Land" (South Island Maori) Wellington, 1981

Brittenden, R.T. "100 Years of Cricket" Christchurch 1977

Brittenden, R.T. "History of Lancaster Park, Christchurch 1880-1957" Christchurch

Brittenden, W.J.A. "A Dream Come True" (Christchurch Town Hall) Christchurch 1972

Brittenden, W.J.A. "Christchurch in Colour" Christchurch 1973

Bruce, A. Selwyn. "The Early Days of Canterbury" Christchurch 1932

Burdon, R.M. "Scholar Errant" (a biography of Alexander Bickerton) Christchurch 1956

Butchers, A.G. "A Centennial History of Education in Canterbury" Christchurch 1953

Cameron, Don (Ed) "Memorable Moments in New Zealand Sport" Auckland 1980

Canterbury Aero Club "50 Years of Flying" Christchurch 1978

Canterbury Manufacturers Association "A Century of Achievement, 1879-1979" Christchurch 1980

Canterbury Junior Chamber of Commerce "Centennial" Christchurch 1950

Chapman, Patricia (Ed) "The Dunmore Book of New Zealand Records" Palmerston North 1978

Chapman, Patricia "Strange Facts and True about New Zealand" Palmerston North 1981

Chapple, Geoffrey "Rewi Alley of China" Auckland 1980

Christchurch Boys High School. "Peninsula and Plain" Christchurch 1955

Christchurch City Council "A Garden Century 1863-1963" (the Botanic Gardens) Christchurch

Christchurch City Council "Annual Handbook" Christchurch 1983

Christchurch City Council "Jubilee Souvenir" Christchurch 1928

Christchurch City Council City Engineers Department "Cycling in Christchurch" Christchurch 1979

Christchurch City Council Town Planning Division "Planning for the Avon-Heathcote Estuary" Christchurch 1980

Christchurch City Council City Engineers Department "A History of Municipal Engineering in Christchurch" Christchurch 1981

Christchurch City Council Town Planning Department "The Normal School" Christchurch 1981

Christchurch City Council Town Planning Division "Shands Emporium" Christchurch 1982

Christchurch City Council Town Planning Division "McLeans Mansion" Christchurch 1983

Christie, Alan R. "An Account of Major Activities in the Canterbury Labour and Trades Council District 1929-1936" Victoria University of Wellington, Student research papers in Industrial Relations No.7 1980

Clark, G.L. "Bealey Avenue" Christchurch 1976

Clark, G.L. "Rolleston Avenue and Park Terrace" Christchurch 1979

Cresswell, Douglas "Canterbury Tales" Christchurch 1951

de Thier, Walter "Sumner to Ferrymead" Christchurch 1976

Downes, Peter "Shadows on the Stage" Dunedin 1975

Downes, Peter "Top of the Bill" (early entertainers) Wellington 1979

Eldred-Grigg, Stevan "A New History of Canterbury" Dunedin 1982

Gardner, W.J. "A History of Canterbury" Volume II Christchurch 1971

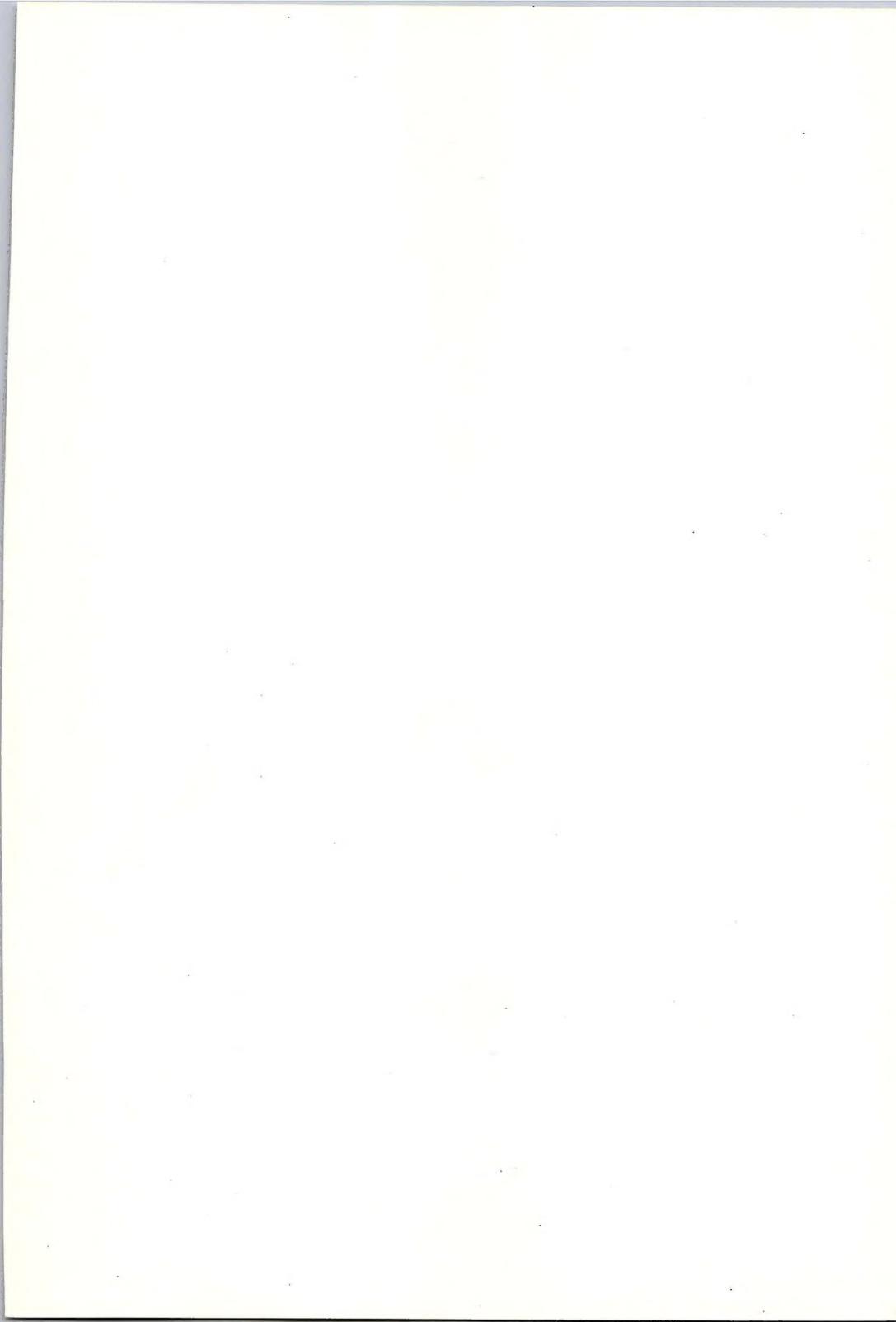
Hall, John Herbert "The History of Broadcasting in New Zealand 1920-1954" Wellington 1980

Harcourt, Peter	"A Dramatic Appearance" (N.Z. theatre history) Wellington 1978
Hercus, Agnes I	"A City Built Upon a Swamp" Christchurch 1948
Hight, James Straubel, C.R. (Eds)	"A History of Canterbury" Volume I Christchurch 1957
Hurst, Maurice	"Music and the Stage in New Zealand" Wellington 1944
Jackson, Robert L	"Christchurch Cinemas" (unpublished study)
Lamb, R.C.	"Early Christchurch" Christchurch 1963
Lamb, R.C.	"Birds, Beasts and Fishes" (a history of the Canterbury Acclimatisation Society) Christchurch 1964
Lamb, R.C.	"Street Corner" (a history of Caxton Press) Christchurch 1967
Lamb, R.C.	"From the Banks of the Avon" Wellington 1981
Lane, Walker, Rudkin	"Milestones 1904-1979" Christchurch
Maclean, F.S.	"Challenge for Health" Wellington 1964
McLeod, Nellie F.H.	"The Fighting Man" (a biography of T.E. Taylor) Christchurch 1964
Marsh, Ngaio	"Black Beech and Honeydew" (autobiography) London 1966
Monigatti, Rex	"New Zealand Sensations" Wellington 1962
Monigatti, Rex	"New Zealand Headlines" Wellington 1963
Morrison, J.P.	"The Evolution of a City" Christchurch 1948
Noble, L.M.	"Sir Henry Wigram" Christchurch 1952
Oakley, Leonore	"Harry Ell and his Summit Road" Christchurch 1960
Ogilvie, Gordon	"The Riddle of Richard Pearse" Wellington 1973
Ogilvie, Gordon	"The Port Hills of Christchurch" Wellington 1978
O'Neill, R.B.	"The Press, 1861-1961" Christchurch 1963
Penney, Sarah E.W.	"Beyond the City" Christchurch 1977
Penney, Sarah E.W.	"The Estuary of Christchurch" Christchurch 1982

Porter, Frances (Ed.)	"Historic Buildings of New Zealand, South Island" Auckland 1983
Regional Women's Decade Committee	"Canterbury Women since 1893" Christchurch 1979
Reed, A.H.	"The Story of Canterbury" Wellington 1949
Reed, A.W.	"It Happened Today in New Zealand" Wellington 1973
Reed, A.W.	"200 Years of New Zealand History 1769-1969" Wellington 1979
Robb, J.A.	"Tod the Pioneer" Christchurch 1968
Rolleston, Rosamund	"William and Mary Rolleston" Wellington 1971
Saunders, Larry	"The Canterbury Rugby History 1879-1979" Christchurch 1979
Scotter, W.H.	"A History of Canterbury" Volume III Christchurch 1965
Scotter, W.H.	"A History of Port Lyttelton" Christchurch 1968
Slatter, Gordon	"Great Days at Lancaster Park" Christchurch 1974
Temple, Philip	"Christchurch, a City and its People" Christchurch 1973
Todd, Sydney	"Sporting Records of New Zealand" Auckland 1976
Troup, Gordon (Ed)	"Steel Roads of New Zealand" Wellington 1973
Turner, Gwenda	"Buildings and Bridges of Christchurch" Dunedin 1981
2RNZIR	"Together Onward" (a short history of the Canterbury Regiment, Nelson Marlborough and West Coast Regiment, and 2RNZIR) Christchurch 1970
Waters, Sydney D.	"Clipper Ship to Motor Liner" (a history of the N.Z. Shipping Company) London 1939
Wigram, Henry F.	"The Story of Christchurch, N.Z." Christchurch 1916













CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL
PLANNING POLICY UNIT
BOX 237
CHRISTCHURCH
NEW ZEALAND

